FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 FEBRUARY 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian forces have captured three Iraqi missile bases in Al-Faw and have killed, wounded, or captured some 7,200 Iraqi troops in the course of their latest offensive, Iran announced in a military communique reported by IRNA 12 February. In a related report, the agency claimed that the Iranians have downed 14 Iraqi warplanes and have captured over 150 tanks and personnel carriers since the start of the offensive.

In contrast, an Iraqi commander cited by Voice of the Masses radio stated that the Iraqi III Army Corps defeated another Iranian attack east of Basra the night of 11 February. A military communique broadcast earlier by the radio stated that the III Army Corps had "wiped out the aggressors in the last foothold they had on its right flank," killing 1,978 Iranian troops. Iraqi forces killed 500 Iranians in recapturing Umm al-Rasas Island, the communique stated, and Iraqi warplanes launched further strikes against Iranian targets, including the Ganaveh pipeline intersection. As for the air war, Iraqi military sources cited by INA reported the downing of an Iranian Phantom over the southern front on 12 February.

Iraqi President Saddam Husayn briefed visiting PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on Iraq's "success" in crushing the Iranian offensive, Voice of the Masses reported. Meanwhile, the Iraqi defense minister denied Iranian claims about an Iranian "seige" of Al-Faw in a telephone conversation with his Kuwaiti counterpart, INA revealed. Bahrain and Oman likewise denounced the Iranian offensive in official statements reported by WAKH and Muscat radio.

Israel

Welcoming Anatoliy Shcharanskiy in a speech broadcast by IDF radio, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said he is "deeply moved" by the attitude of the U.S. people and government toward Israel and the Soviet Jews. The radio also broadcast Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's remarks welcoming Shcharanskiy's deliverance from the "purgatory" of a Soviet jail and urging the Soviet people to "open the gates of your country for the members of the Jewish nation who wish to return to their homeland." In earlier remarks broadcast by IDF radio, Shamir noted that the Soviet Union is expected to release up to seven more "prisoners of Zion," and he said the Soviet Union is trying to buy the sympathy of Western public opinion by freeing individuals.

In a separate development, the Israeli Navy chased and captured a "suspicious" Turkish boat off the Gaza coast, Jerusalem radio reported. The captain was found dead and crew members claimed that he was killed by shots fired by the Israeli Navy during the chase.

Libya-Chad

GUNT forces captured Koro Toro, Kouba Olanga, and Oum Chalouba in northern Chad, AFP reported 12 February, citing a communique from GUNT President Goukouni Oueddei. The communique also "categorically" denied that Libyan forces are participating in the fighting. Ndjamena radio earlier reported that "Libyan invaders" had been "forced out" of Kouba Olanga 11 February. In Tripoli, a JANA editor said that Chadian claims that Libya is "preparing to undertake" military action in Chad are "untruthful" and "cause for ridicule," adding that Libya is committed to noninterference in "this tribal war." Nevertheless, the Libreville radio station Africa No. 1 cited Chadian official sources as saying that Kouba Olanga was attacked by Libyan troops and not by the forces of Goukouni Oueddei.

Lebanon

Sixty-four people have been arrested and charged with terrorism and sabotage, a Lebanese Forces source told Voice of Lebanon radio. The arrests were carried out after people "involved with" former Lebanese Forces leader Elie Hubayqah began to assemble "sabotage teams," the radio disclosed earlier. The radio claimed that former Lebanese Forces security chief As'ad Shaftari had coordinated the terrorist operations, adding that sources indicated Shaftari met with a Syrian intelligence officer in West Beirut 10 February.

In a subsequent development, Voice of Lebanon reported two people were killed and five wounded in an explosion at the Star Movie Theater in the 'Ayn al-Rummanah area of East Beirut on 12 February. Radio Free Lebanon followed with a report blaming Elie Hybayqah supporters for the explosion, and claiming that 2 women were killed and 14 people wounded.

PDRY

The former interior and deputy security ministers and the former commanders of the Air and Air Defense Force, Navy, and Militia have reportedly been arrested for their involvement in the "recent events," according to Kuwait's *AL-ANBA'* citing a Yemeni source. In a separate development, WAKH cited the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD as reporting that PLO representative in Aden* 'Abbas Zaki was expelled from the PDRY 10 February for "intervening" last month on the side of former leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

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'Arafat Meets With Iraq's 'Aziz in Baghdad

JN111712 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1650 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this morning. They dealt with the latest military developments on the front. They also discussed important Arab and international issues, particularly the developments in the Palestinian cause.

The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by brother Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee memebr, and brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad, PLO representative in fraternal Iraq. It was attended on the Iraqi side by the Foreign Ministry undersecretary and the director of the liberation movements office at the RCC.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar arrived in Baghdad yesterday evening on a visit of several days.

Iraq's 'Aziz Cables Klibi on Iranian Attack

LD111320 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz has sent a message to Chedli Klibi, the Arab League secretary general, informing him of the Iranian attack on Iraqi territories and its threat to Arab sovereignty and to security and stability in the region. 'Aziz called for the convening of an emergency meeting of the Arab follow-up committee, which was set up by the Arab League.

The Arab League Secretariat General in Tunis has stressed its commitment to the principles of the Arab position, based on not allowing the occupation of an Arab League member-country. In a statement issued yesterday evening, the League's Secretariat General points out the seriousness of the situation resulting from Iran's aggression. It adds that the seriousness of this aggression dictates a moral duty and responsibility on the international community to defend world peace and security.

Klibi Issues War Communique

LD111856 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] In Tunis, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi issued a communique this afternoon expressing the deep concern and disappointment of the Secretariat General of the Arab League over the fresh grave escalation of the Iraqi-Iranian war by Iran.

Chedli Klibi recalled the constant elements of the Arab position based on the impermissibility of threats against the territory of an Arab state which is a part of this nation and a member of its League, and on considering peaceful negotiations to preserve the legitimate rights of the two parties to the conflict, in accordance with the principles of international law, as the sole means of bringing to an end the destructive war which has been eating into the energies of two peoples linked by ties of neighborliness, fraternity, and common interests.

The communique further says that in view of the situation resulting from Iran's failure to respond to Arab calls, the Arab League Secretariat General must underscore the heavy responsibility borne by a group of states for the continuation of this war, and the fact that the superpowers must assume the duty of giving momentum to the efforts to ensure peace.

On the other hand, a source close to the Arab League said a short while ago that the Seven-Man Committee of the Arab countries charged with following up the Iraqi-Iranian conflict will meet in the next 48 hours in Baghdad. This committee includes Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Kuwait, North Yemen, Morocco, Iraq, and the secretary general of the Arab League.

PLO's Milhim Rejects Peres' Autonomy Proposal

PM111559 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
11 Feb 86 p 2

[*AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* Amman Bureau report: "Milhim: Peres' Autonomy Threat Frustrates All Peace Plans"]

[Excerpt] PLO Executive Committee member Muhammad Milhim described the Israeli prime minister's threat to implement administration autonomy in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip as a consecration of occupation, a denial of international legitimacy and of the Palestinian people's rights, and a frustration of peace efforts. It will, therefore, plunge the area into further instability and escalate Israeli terrorism against the population under a new regime, the purpose of which is to fool international public opinion into believing that Israel is offering something to the Palestinian people.

In an exclusive statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, Milhim expressed the belief that the U.S. insistence on imposing conditions on the PLO in its effort to achieve a just and lasting peace in the area was designed to give Peres the justification he needed for his announcement the day before yesterday.

He said that autonomy without recognizing the Palestinian people's rights and giving the Palestinians the freedom to choose their own representatives to legitimate institutions such as municipalities and similar bodies and, instead, imposing on them what the occupation wants, pursuing the policy of building settlements, and resorting to iron-fisted methods will meet the same fate as the Village Leagues which were tried before as an alternative to the PLO but which failed because our people rejected them.

Peres' announcement, he added, has revealed a plan which was previously tried by the Village League. The plan is now being tried again under a new title in order to set up a substitute which Peres will appoint to represent the Palestinian people. The aim is to seize the land and force its inhabitants to vacate it. We must understand that autonomy according to the Israeli concept which was clarified and revealed at Camp David means autonomy for the people and not the land and the water resources.

He said: The Palestinian answer to the Israeli threat is that we should move with an open mind along the path toward achieving peace, but without going beyond the constant lines established in the PNC resolutions and the Amman accord.

Anti-Israeli Operations Detailed 10 Feb

JN101648 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1606 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] A military spokesman of the Palestinian revolution forces General Command has stated the following:

Upon orders, one of our groups operating inside occupied territory launched a surprise attack against a military enemy patrol in Halhul in the West Bank. The attack, in which incendiary hand grenades were used, resulted in the destruction of a military vehicle, killing or wounding its occupants who were enemy soldiers.

Despite the security cordon which the occupation authorities imposed around the area, our revolutionaries were able to withdraw safely to base. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the attack, but, as usual, refrained from mentioning Zionist losses. The spokesman said that his forces besieged the area, searched it, and arrested a number of Palestinian citizens for interrogation.

The Palestinian military spokesman also stated the following:

Another group of our fighters inside the occupied territory, after receiving instructions, attacked a Zionist military vehicle with hand grenades on the Jabaliyah-Gaza Road in the occupied Gaza Strip. Our fighters' daring attack resulted in damaging the vehicle and killing or wounding the enemy soldiers in it. Having implemented their mission with success, our fighters returned safely to base. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces

The enemy occupation forces besieged and searched the area in search of our fighters, but to no avail.

BAHRAIN

Escalation of Iran-Iraq War Termed 'Major Setback'
GF120632 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0610 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Manama, 12 Feb (WAKH) — Bahrain has affirmed that the new Iranian offensive in Basra and Shatt al-'Arab area represents a serious escalation of the Iraq-Iran war and a major setback for all the efforts to end it.

Bahrain has also affirmed that this offensive does not merely increase the probability of expanding the war and adding to it new tragedies and losses but also provides an opportunity for the Islamic nation's enemies to harm it at present and threaten its future.

A statement issued by the Bahraini Foreign Ministry last night denounced the escalation of the war. It extolled Iraq's principled stand which calls for settling the conflict in a peaceful way.

The statement called for insight and wisdom and for rising above the wounds and following the path that leads to peace and security and away from the path of war, evil, and destruction.

KUWAIT

Amir Contacts Iraqi President Saddam Husayn
LD111046 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] His Highness the Amir of Kuwait has contacted by telephone his brother Staff Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, president of the sisterly Republic of Iraq.

Foreign Minister Departs for Baghdad Gulf War Talks
LD121119 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Kuwait 12 Feb (KUNA) — At 1330 today the acting prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, left for Baghdad to participate in a meeting of the seven-man committee following up on the developments in the Iran-Iraq war.

ARAB TIMES on How New PDRY Leadership Is Seen
GF111034 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 10 Feb 86 p 6

["Opinion" by Ahmad al-Jarallah: "How, Not Who, Is Important for Aden"]

[Text] It is not important which individuals rule South Yemen, but the political views of the rulers are important. The events in that country, the thousands of victims, and the destruction of civic installations, give a clear indication of what the people of Aden want.

South Yemen is an important country for the Gulf and Arab Peninsula, but we are sorry to say there is isolation between this country, which is important because of its location, and the states of the area, which are important because of their wealth.

The leadership has changed in Aden, and what is required now is a change in the political views of this important country. South Yemen missed many opportunities, and the new leaders feel this, but do not reveal it. But the important thing is that they are actually leaders, and new ones at that, and so there is the likelihood that they will understand the coming stage.

The South Yemeni people must have certain objectives because they have paid in human and material losses. We cannot say that these costly sacrifices were to preserve the ruling ideology because the people did not need to create an explosive situation, kill first-class politicians and bring in second-class ones for this purpose.

Many politicians in the area expect many things from the change in political faces in Aden. They think that this change may result in one of two political trends: either a new political ideology, or one that takes lessons from previous developments.

There are indications to show there are two trends namely: seeking a middle path between the Soviets and the Americans, and seeking to show the states of the area that their stand will not change, especially in the case of countries that are sensitive to developments in Aden. These trends stress that the new political faces in Aden aim at balanced relations and insist that they obliged the former president of South Yemen to follow a flexible policy towards the states of the area. These indications are good, because nobody wants South Yemen to be another Lebanon.

But the new leaders in Aden need some time, and others should change their views of that country, especially those who are interested in making South Yemen a neutral country and making their social development plans in accordance with the social and religious heritage of that country.

WAKH: Nation 'Seriously Considering' Arms for Oil
GF111900 Manama WAKH in English 1635 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 11 (WAKH) — Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah has said that H.H. the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad had listened during his visit to the ministry headquarters yesterday to a detailed explanation on the Army's preparations to defend Kuwait's internal and external security.

Shaykh Salim added in a statement to daily *AL-SIYASAH* published Tuesday that H.H. had reviewed the advanced army weapons and training methods on each with senior Army officers.

Asked on the Army's participation in the national day celebrations, Shaykh Salim said that the Armed Forces will organize a number of air, sea, and land parades.

The minister stressed that Kuwait was seriously considering to purchase arms in return for oil shipments in future describing such transaction as worth considering. He denied, however, that Kuwait will soon receive new weapons.

Asked on his recent visit to Jordan, Shaykh Salim said that the trip was in response to an invitation from King Husayn to attend opening of the military command and staff academy particularly when Kuwait had contributed in building the academy.

He noted that developing bilateral military cooperation was discussed during the visit.

OMAN

Foreign Ministry Calls for End to Iranian Offensive

GF111335 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has issued the following statement:

The Sultanate of Oman has followed with extreme regret the eruption of battles once again between Iran and Iraq. The Sultanate has noticed that the Iranian offensive was designed against the territories of sister Iraq. This practice violates the bases of international law which does not approve of the occupation of territories of countries by armed force.

The Sultanate calls upon Iran to stop its military offensives and to respond to the mediations being made to solve the difference through peaceful means.

PDRY

Aden Reports Burial of Martyrs of 13 Jan

GF111432 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 11770 khz and with unmonitorable reception on 7190 khz and 1188 khz]

[Text] In an atmosphere of mourning, our Yemeni masses today escorted to their final resting place the martyrs of the ominous 13 January, their glorious sons, martyrs of the party and the homeland who fell while defending the party and revolution and who aborted the ominous 13 January conspiracy masterminded by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous clique.

Four armored vehicles carried the martyrs 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, Salih Muslih Qasim, and 'Ali Sha'i'. Meanwhile other mourners carried the bodies of the martyr members of the YSP Central Committee, party cadres, and the honest strugglers of our people.

The mourning march was led by an honor guard and the Armed Forces brass band which played mourning music. The mourners were led by brother Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau, and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the YSP Political Bureau, and chairman of the Council of Ministers; the families of the martyrs; members of the YSP Central Committee; ministers; and party and state officials.

Our mourning masses chanted slogans denouncing the coupist attempt led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous gang designed to physically liquidate members of the YSP Political Bureau and the YSP Central Committee, the honest struggling cadres of the party and the sons of our people and thus liquidate our party and our progressive system, undermining all of the accomplishments of the revolution achieved by the blood of thousands of martyrs.

It is worth mentioning that the burial of the martyrs of the ominous 13 January coincides with 11 February, the martyrs' day of the revolution in our country, during which the party and the government annually immortalize the memory of the martyrs of our party and revolution.

Mourning Rallies Held

GF111847 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 1188 khz, with poor reception on 11770 khz, and with unmonitorable reception on 7190 khz]

[Text] Symbolic mourning rallies were staged today in Al-Mukalla with the participation of great masses from the districts of of Al-Mukalla, Al-Sharfa, and Hijr who mourned for their glorious sons, the martyrs of the party and the homeland who fell while protecting the party and revolution and who aborted the bloody 13 January conspiracy led by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his conspiratoral gang.

The mourning march was led by Brother Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun, member of the YSP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of energy and minerals; and Salim Muhammad Jubran, member of the YSP Central Committee, and first secretary of the party organization in Hadramawat Governorate.

Following the mourning march, Brother Salim Jubran delivered a speech in which he praised the heroic stance of the members of the YSP Political Bureau and the military and security institutions in aborting this unsuccessful coupist conspiracy.

He reaffirmed that the masses of the governorate will follow the same path followed by our heroic martyrs, and will support the party's constitutional legitimacy.

Meanwhile, a speech was delivered on behalf of the popular organizations to denounce the unsuccessful coupist conspiracy.

The speech reviewed the heroic, immortal merits of the historic leaders of the Yemeni revolution who were martyred while defending the party, the revolution, and the homeland.

Aden Reports Press Conference of PDRY Chairman

GF111629 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Monitored with poor reception on 1188 khz and 11770 khz; and with unmonitorable reception on 7190 khz]

[Text] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, has expressed great pride and has highly evaluated the friendship which links our country with the socialist countries, foremost being the friendly Soviet Union.

During a press conference this morning before a number of journalists from socialist countries, Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas praised the stances of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which support the PDRY and the humanitarian aid they gave in order for us to overcome the effects of the unsuccessful coupist conspiracy. He affirmed that the party and state would work, over the next period, to eliminate the economic and social effects which have resulted from the unsuccessful coupist conspiracy led by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his treacherous clique. He stated that they would also continue to seek to achieve the economic and social development of the national socialist revolution to rebuild the party; to consolidate the ideological, organizational, and political unity; and to enhance the unity of the people and the party's relationship with the masses.

Brother 'Attas has exposed the dangerous practices and methods of conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous clique designed to distort the policy of the party in all fields. He added: Among these were his practices against the customs of the party, his contempt for the class struggle which our masses had charged him with, his support for the clashes under the divisionist and tribal slogans, his encouragement and support for the counterrevolutionary elements, his giving them access to a number of institutions and positions, and his nonadherence to the decisions of the YSP Political Bureau and Central Committee.

Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr Al-'Attas referred to the bloody and painful events witnessed by the PDRY as a result of the unsuccessful coupist conspiracy on 13 Jaunary designed to beat the YSP through attempts to liquidate a number of its experienced leaders and cadres and to divert the line of the revolution. He also referred to the role of the members of the party and the masses to abort the conspiracy and overcome its effects. He stated that the YSP, its goals, and its principles would remain steadfast, and that its leadership represented by the YSP Political Bureau, and the YSP Central Committee are determined to continue the march of economic and social development.

YSP Secretary General Receives Soviet Ambassador

GF111252 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 11770 khz; unheard on 1188 khz and 7190 khz]

[Text] Today, Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, received Comrade Vladislav Petrovich Zhukov, ambassador of the friendly Soviet Union in Aden.

During the meeting, the brother secretary general received an invitation from the CPSU Central Committee extended to the YSP Central Committee to attend the works of the 27th CPSU Congress scheduled to convene on 25 February.

Foreign Minister Receives Indian Envoy

GF111638 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Monitored with poor reception on 1188, and 11770 khz and with unmonitorable reception 7190 khz]

[Text] This afternoon Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, received in his office David Manners, the Indian ambassador in Aden.

During the meeting, Brother al-Dali explained in detail the events witnessed by the PDRY as the result of the unsuccessful coupist conspiracy led by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique on 13 January.

The brother foreign minister explained that the conspiracy has inflicted great human and financial damage. He affirmed the PDRY's keenness to continue cooperative ties with the friendly Republic of India and to consolidate and develop them further for the benefit of the joint interests of the friendly peoples of both countries.

Ministers Discuss Reconstruction Measures

GF112000 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Monitored with good reception on 1188 khz, with fair reception on 11770 khz and with unmonitorable reception on 7190 khz]

[Text] A joint meeting was held at the Secretariat of the Ministry of Installations and Housing today.

The meeting was attended by the officials of the ministry departments and was chaired by Brother Muhammad Ahmad Salman, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of installations and housing.

The meeting was also attended by Dr Muhammad Ahmad Jirghum, minister of culture and information; Dr Sa'id Sharaf, minister of public health; Dr Ahmad 'Ali Muqbil, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform.

During the meeting, they discussed measures to reconstruct the capital, government installations, and the residences of the citizens damaged as a result of the futile coup attempt led by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his fascist clique on 13 January.

AL-ANBA' Reports Arrest of Former PDRY Officials

GF111834 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic
9 Feb 86 pp 1, 26

['Adnan al-Rashid dispatch from Aden]

[Excerpt] A high-ranking Yemeni source has revealed to *AL-ANBA'* that the authorities in Aden have arrested Colonel Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Batani, former minister of interior; 'Alawi Husayn Farhan, former deputy minister of state security; Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad Husayn Musa, former commander of the Air Force and Air Defense; Lieutenant Colonel Ahmad 'Abdallah al-Hasani, commander of the naval force and nephew of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad; and Salih Ahmad al-Bakhish, commander of the militias, after it was proven that they were involved in the recent events.

The source added that it has been proven that the ministers of health, agriculture, and state security had escaped with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Abu Bakr Ba Dhib, Anis Hasan Yahya, and 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, members of the YSP Political Bureau, also escaped.

AL-ITTIHAD Reports PLO Representative Expelled

GF121026 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1010 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Feb (WAKH) — UAE press reports said today that the new collective leadership in the PDRY expelled 'Abbas Zaki, representative of the PLO in Aden, 2 days ago.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* quoted high-level sources as saying that the deportation came following the new leadership's accusation to him of "intervening in the events which took place there last month on the side of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad."

YSP Official Says Coup Originally Planned for 1985

GF111711 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz with fair reception and on 11770 khz with poor/unmonitorable reception on 7190 khz]

[Text] Brother Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, member and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, announced that what has been carried out by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his coupist gang on ominous 13 January was planned for 9 May of last year.

This came in an interview with him by the correspondent of the news agency PRENSA LATINA.

Brother Muhsin explained the historical background of the conspiracy engineered and plotted by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his fascist gang on bloody ominous 13 January. Brother Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin praised the aid given to the PDRY by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

YSP Meeting Under 'Ali Nasir Reportedly Expected

GF111612 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
11 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Addis Ababa — Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has returned to Addis Ababa after visits to Libya, Syria, and Algeria. A responsible source who accompanied 'Ali Nasir during his recent visits to the three countries stated that the talks held by 'Ali Nasir with the leaders of these countries will have positive effects on the development of events in Aden. He stated that preparations are under way to hold a meeting of the YSP Political Bureau and the YSP Central Committee under the chairmanship of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the party. The source expects that the meeting will be held before the end of this month and after the arrival of all the Central Committee members who are abroad.

'Ali Nasir Reportedly Issues Proposals

GF121018 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
0930 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad [title as heard] has said that he has made five proposals in order to achieve a political solution to the power struggle in the PDRY.

In an interview published today by the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, he added that the rejection of these proposals will lead to instability and the renewal of fighting. He said that the YAR, Ethiopia, and the USSR are trying to find a political settlement to the conflict. He said that he is waiting for a response to his proposals through these countries.

He said that his proposals include extending an invitation to the YSP Central Committee to hold a plenum meeting in order to judge who has been causing such events since 1984 and until the day of the coup on 13 January.

The YSP Central Committee would then elect a new secretary general and a new YSP Political Bureau. Preparations would continue to elect a Supreme People's Council and then the council would elect a chief of state [as heard] and a chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and name a new government.

The proposals also include the establishment of a military committee, to be formed from among individuals from the two sides who did not participate in the events, in order to supervise the reorganization of the military and security institutions.

The proposals also include putting an end to physical liquidations and arrests.

Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said that these proposals represent the minimum requirement for restoring the unity of the party and people.

He expressed hope that efforts being made by the friends and brothers will succeed. He affirmed that he still possesses his military strength in the governorates and other locations inside the country.

QATAR

Cabinet Urges Peaceful Negotiations of Iran-Iraq War

GF121116 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Excerpt] His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, chaired the ordinary weekly Cabinet meeting at Al-Dawhah Palace today.

The Cabinet issued the following statement: Qatar expresses its profound regret and deep concern over the serious escalation in the Iraq-Iran war, the great dangers that might result from it, the threatening of the security and stability of the whole region, the further destruction in the two countries, and the human, economic, and material losses to which it will lead. In addition this escalation subjects the whole region to the dangers of foreign intervention.

Qatar, which has always held the hope that the Arab and international efforts and those of the Islamic good offices committee, and particularly the efforts made by the GCC, would succeed in exerting bridges of understanding and peaceful settlement between the two neighborly Muslim countries, and which has been encouraged in this hope by the positive stand of Iraq, appeals again to the leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran to respond to the call of peace and to follow the path of peaceful negotiation and amicable understanding in order to achieve a settlement that will secure the legitimate rights of the two sides.

Qatar urges the whole international community to initiate new, positive, and active efforts in order to assist Iraq and Iran to solve their conflict by peaceful means.

SAUDI ARABIA

Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal Leaves for Iraq

GF121032 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal left Riyadh this morning for Baghdad to attend the emergency Arab 7-member committee meeting called for by Iraq following recent attacks against its territories.

UAE

Iranian Attack Said To Contradict 'Peaceful Efforts'

GF112042 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2015 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Feb (WAKH) — The UAE expressed its concern over Iran's recent attack against Iraq and said that it contradicts the peaceful efforts being exerted to find a peaceful and just solution that maintains the rights of the two countries.

In a statement issued tonight, an official source at the UAE Foreign Ministry said that the UAE followed the news on the recent Iranian attack against sister Iraq designed to occupy parts of its territories and get at its sovereignty and independence. It also disturbs the stability and security of the Arab Gulf region and subjects it to threats of foreign intervention.

It added that this attack contradicts the peaceful efforts being exerted by the Islamic Good Offices Committee emanating from the ICO and the efforts of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement designed to find a peaceful and just solution that maintains the rights of the two neighboring Muslim countries and spares their human and material capabilities to resist our joint enemy.

The source pointed out Iraq's response to all of the peace appeals and called on Iran to put an end to the invasion, to respect the sovereignty and independence of Iraq, and to abide by the resolutions of the United Nations, the ICO, and the Nonaligned Movement, which call for the end to the fighting and the resolution of differences between the two countries by peaceful means.

Maltese Foreign Minister Arrives on Brief Visit

GF100933 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0530 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Feb (WAKH) — Maltese Foreign Affairs Minister Alex Sceberra Trigona arrived in Abu Dhabi today, coming from Kuwait, on a brief visit to the UAE within the framework of a tour he is undertaking to a number of the region's countries.

Upon his arrival, the Maltese minister stated that he will exchange views with state officials on a number of issues pertaining to the developments in the Mediterranean basin and in the Gulf region, in addition to bolstering bilateral relations

In the statement he made to WAM, he lauded the UAE position toward the current issues in the international arena and its pioneer role in bolstering development and peace in the world.

Received by Minister of State

GF101734 Manama WAKH in English 1600 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Feb (WAKH) — UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah discussed here today with his Maltese counterpart Alex Trigona bilateral relations and the situation in the Gulf and the Mediterranean.

Mr Trigona expressed Malta's desire to promote cooperation relations with GCC states and the Arab League and hoped that the UAE would exert efforts to enhance this desire.

The Maltese minister also pointed out that there are various fields for expanding economic cooperation with Arab countries especially in the petroleum products and said that his government welcomes investment of Arab capital in Malta.

Concludes Visit, Departs

GF111152 Doha QNA in Arabic 0745 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 11 Feb (QNA) — Maltese Foreign Affairs Minister Alex Trigona left Abu Dhabi early today for home via London after concluding a 2-day visit to the UAE. During the visit he discussed means to bolster bilateral economic and investment relations in addition to the situation in the Mediterranean basin.

YAR

President Telephones Iraqi Counterpart

GF112021 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, telephoned his brother His Excellency Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of sister Iraq. SABA' news agency has learned that the Iraqi president has assured the brother president and secretary general on the situation in Iraq and affirmed to him that the Iraqi forces were able to confront the hostile Iranian attack against Iraq.

For his part the brother president and secretary general affirmed to his Brother Saddam Husayn that the Yemeni people stand by the side of the Iraqi people in confronting the attack and defending the pure Arab territories. The brother president also affirmed that any tresspassing across the international borders by the Iranian forces in the Iraqi territories is considered trespassing on all Arab territories and that the freedom, security, and safety of the Arab territories is one and cannot be separated.

Foreign Minister Leaves for Baghdad Meeting

GF121046 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee, left for Baghdad today in order to participate in the meetings of the seven-member committee formed by the Islamic Foreign ministers conference and which is charged with following up the developments of the Iraq-Iran war.

Mubarak Views Economy, Politics at Party Seminar

NC111422 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] President Husni Mubarak today opened a political seminar organized by the NDP's National Studies Center. The seminar was attended by the NDP district and sub-district secretaries throughout the republic. According to Minister of Information Safwat al-Sharif, President Mubarak declared that there is no going back on democracy. He, however, will do his duty if he feels that democracy is being threatened. Democracy, he asserted, should serve the people's interest.

President Mubarak also discussed a number of economic issues and explained Egypt's circumstances within the world economy. He also explained the world economic crisis, which is affecting both industrialized and developing states. President Mubarak noted that Egyptians are facing difficult circumstances but that they are correcting the situation and resorting to various alternatives. The aim is to maintain the rates of growth and the prices of basic commodities for low-income groups.

The president detailed the effects of the fall in world oil prices on Egypt's revenue, as well as the effects of the oil-producing states' economic recession on Egyptian currency transfers and on the revenues from the Suez Canal. President Mubarak also stressed the importance of tourism, which is a source of national income.

He called for sincere dialogue among political parties and said that they must be above vituperation. He also stressed that the government wants to locate and refer anyone who has erred to the Egyptian courts, which are known for their impartiality. He stated that one-upmanship must be shunned, and urged NDP members to act on the basis of logic and evidence.

AL-AHRAM Says Mubarak To Meet Husayn, 'Arafat

PM111449 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition
in Arabic 8 Feb 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Mubarak, Husayn to Meet in Cairo This Month to Boost Peace Process"]

[Text] *AL-AHRAM*'s political editor has learned that it has been agreed to hold a meeting between President Husni Mubarak and King Husayn of Jordan. No date has been set for the meeting but it is expected to be held this month. It will be in the context of the continuous consultations between Cairo and Amman on current Arab issues and the concerted efforts made by Egypt, Jordan, and the PLO to reactivate and boost the peace process in the Middle East including promotion of a just settlement for the Palestinian question.

AL-AHRAM's political editor has also learned that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will visit Cairo shortly and meet with President Mubarak. What is certain is that 'Arafat's visit will not take place at the same time as King Husayn's visit. The two visits are separate and there will be no tripartite conference by the three leaders.

During their meeting Mubarak and 'Arafat will discuss Egyptian-Palestinian relations, Jordanian-Palestinian joint moves, and developments related to the current international contacts, particularly those made in Amman on alternative options available to Jordan and the PLO regarding the question of convening an international conference and PLO participation in the peace negotiations.

At the top of the agenda will be the question of PLO representation at the international conference, which, apparently, is becoming more and more acceptable an idea to the various parties concerned, and the proposal made by President Mubarak in his 28 January speech to the Council of Europe in Strasbourg. In these proposals, President Mubarak called for a European active role in making arrangements for an international peace conference by forming a group and entrusting it with the task of contacting the various sides concerned and bridging their views on matters that still prevent agreement. On his proposals the president also concentrated on the need for Europe to establish a balance between Israel's right to exist and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Mubarak Meets Gabonese Foreign Affairs Minister

NC111138 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] President Husni Mubarak met today with the Gabonese minister of state for foreign affairs [Martin Bongo] and the delegation accompanying him. The meeting was attended by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs.

Joint Statement Issued

NC111754 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1710 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Feb (MENA) — Egypt and Gabon have emphasized the importance of dialogue and negotiations in reaching permanent solutions for Africa's problems and saving the continent from oreign interference and attempts at destabilization. This came in a joint Egyptian-Gabonese statement released in Cairo this evening at the conclusion of a visit to Egypt by Martin Bongo, Gabonese minister of state for foreign affairs.

Both sides highlighted the need for the prompt and unconditional implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435, which provides for Namibia's independence. They emphasized their total support for national liberation movements in South Africa, for SWAPO, and for the African Frontline States.

The joint statement asserts both countries' belief that if there is to be a just and permanent peace in the Middle East, the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination, must be recognized, and Israel must withdraw from all Arab territory occupied since June 1967, including Arab Jerusalem.

Further on Visit by Malagasy Foreign Minister

Meets With Mubarak

NC111138 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received the Malagasy foreign minister [Jean Bemananjara] this morning. The meeting was attended by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs. The Malagasy foreign minister later stated that he had conveyed a message to President Mubarak from the Malagasy president. He added that at their meeting he and the president discussed international issues in general, African affairs, and ways of bolstering the various fields of bilateral relations.

Holds Talks With Ghali

NC111139 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1045 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Feb (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today held official talks with Malagasy Foreign Minister Jean Bemananjara, who is visiting Egypt.

The two officials reviewed all African political and economic issues, particularly the situation in South Africa, Namibia, and the deteriorating economy. They also talked about the two countries' coordination at the African ministerial council meetings due to be held in Addis Ababa in the last week of February. Coordination was also discussed with respect to the UN-sponsored conference to be held in May on the subject of Africa's economic situation and the conference to be held in June under the auspices of the United Nations, the OAU, and the Nonaligned Movement to decide on far-reaching sanctions against South Africa's racist government. The two ministers also focused on means of bolstering bilateral relations in various fields.

The talks were attended by Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, director of the African Department at the Foreign Ministry; Ambassador 'Ali Mahir, director of the Minister's Office; and members of the Malagasy delegation.

Joint Statement Issued

NC111832 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1735 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Feb (MENA) — Madagascar has expressed its full support for President Husni Mubarak's efforts to secure a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East based on the achievement of the Palestinian people's national rights. This was contained in a joint statement issued today to mark the visit to Egypt of Malagasy Foreign Minister Jean Bemananjara.

The document stressed that the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative, must be recognized. In their joint statement, Egypt and Madagascar reaffirmed their commitment to the principles of nonalignment, and agreed to support the Nonaligned Movement and its role on the international scene.

They also pledged to deal with the economic problems facing Africa and to coordinate their activity in promoting the special UN General Assembly session that will be held in May to discuss these difficulties. The two countries emphasized that they believe in the OAU and abide by its charter. In addition, they agreed to back international efforts to eliminate the racist regime in South countries emphasized that they believe UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia.

Further on Negotiations Over Tabah Issue

Mubarak Comments

NC111520 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Feb (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has stressed that all aspects of the Tabah issue will be up for discussion during the talks between Egypt and Israel. He made this remark at a meeting today with NDP leaders from a number of Egyptian governorates. Mubarak used the session to discuss several questions affecting the Middle East, with special emphasis on developments in the Iraq-Iran conflict and the Palestinian issue.

Mubarak also reviewed topics related to national action in Egypt. He stressed the need to avoid one-upsmanship as a tactic. Egypt, he said, is not a corrupt country, as certain Arab newspapers have claimed. These papers can exercise freedom of the press in their own countries only where Egypt is concerned. Mubarak had sharp words for the policy of mistaken criticism, which certain people follow when discussing Egypt's problems. This type of criticism distorts the image of Egyptian society. He pointed out that foreign media exploit this erroneous way of dealing with problems to distort Egypt's image. He affirmed that the Egyptian people have their own values and ethics, and that Egypt enjoys stability, liberty, rule of law, and freedom of the press. He noted that Egypt has preserved its dignity and national will.

Mubarak asserted that we will never hesitate or go back on democracy. He declared that democracy is not a gift, but is a principle, doctrine, and Constitution. He added: Therefore, we are eager to create a climate conducive to the promotion of democracy and the consolidation of its traditions. He pointed out that when he sounds the alarm, he does so out of a sense of responsibility and with far-sightedness when he perceives any threat to democracy. He expressed his belief that democracy must serve the Egyptian people and their interests. He asserted that freedom must go hand in hand with responsibility, so that it will not harm the freedom of others and so that society can satisfy the people's aspirations and work for their present and future in a climate that is both stable and free.

Mubarak made it clear that the facts will never be hidden from the Egyptian people. Actions are taken and decisions are made in broad daylight on the people's behalf. Covering up corruption or delaying the implementation of the judiciary's verdicts brings no benefits. He went on to say that the state apparatus is eager to pursue any wrongdoer, and to bring him to justice. He stressed that the Egyptian judiciary is inviolable, and that no one may interfere in its affairs.

Mubarak referred to the state of Egypt's economy, which, as part of the world economy, is affected by crises that involve both the big powers and the developing countries. He also commented on the recession facing those countries rich in oil. He said: We in Egypt are facing a difficult situation, and are adjusting ourselves to it. We have resorted to several options in order to maintain our growth rate and keep prices of basic commodities down for those with low incomes.

Delegation Leaves for Israel

NC112141 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Egypt's delegation to the Tabah talks, led by Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, director of the Foreign Ministry's Legal Department, left Cairo [for Israel] this evening. Mr Mahmud 'Uthman, the delegation's official spokesman, has announced that the group received instructions today from Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. His guidance dealt with the course that should be followed at the new round of talks scheduled to begin tomorrow.

It is worth noting that the Egyptian delegation's attention remains focused on reaching a formula that will cover arrangements for international arbitration of the Tabah issue. The Egyptian team also intends to give priority to certain bilateral questions of concern to Egypt, particularly the demand that the Coptic Church be allowed to regain control of the Al-Sultan monastery.

Israeli Envoy Leaves for Israel

LD112231 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Feb (MENA) — Israeli ambassador to Cairo Moshe Sasson left Cairo this evening for Israel on the occasion of the second round of talks on Tabah that are due to begin tomorrow in Tel Aviv.

Foreign Ministry Praises U.S. Comment on Palestinians

LD112200 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2130 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo 11 Feb (MENA) — The official spokesman of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry has stated that Egypt welcomes the declaration by the official spokesman for the U.S. State Department that the Palestinian question is more than a question of refugees, and that there should not be any ambiguity between Resolution 242 and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, which are complementary to the resolution in question, and must be taken into consideration in any negotiations concerning the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

In a statement issued tonight, the source further says that, on this occasion, Egypt reaffirms that the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, prime among which is its right to self-determination, constitute the necessary balance factor between the interests of the Palestinian people and Israel's right to existence, and are considered the cornerstone in any all-round settlement that would uproot the conflict.

The official spokesman for the Egyptian Foreign Ministry further said: Egypt, which has for so long urged the United States and all the international friendly forces to respond to the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, considers this American stance a positive development that could contribute to adding momentum to the march of peace, and to the elimination of the vicious circle of violence, war, and destruction.

Egypt believes these positive positions, which grasp the core of the conflict in the Middle East, enable the United States to assume its required role as a full partner in the peace process. Egypt is convinced that this positive move will have beneficial repercussions on the respective positions of the interested parties, and will lead to paving the way for the start of peace negotiations.

Article Says U.S. Must Recognize Palestinian People

PM111205 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 8 Feb 86 p 16

[Ahmad Baha' al-Din article: "Diary"]

[Text] How can the PLO be expected to trust U.S. "promises" in view of the long U.S. record vis-a-vis the Palestinian question? In the 40 years since 1945, since Truman, there has not been a single U.S. stand that could be described as even vaguely fair, even before terrorism appeared and even when 'Arafat was still in school.

The side that should demonstrate good will is the United States not the Palestinian people. We understand that all the PLO wants from the United States now is a recognition of the "the Palestinian people's right to self-determination." If the United States does not want to give 'Arafat anything, not even a semblance of recognition — because it has promised Israel that it will not, and the United States is renowed for keeping its promises!! — then why does the United States not declare that it recognizes the Palestinian people's right to self-determination without addressing its recognition of Yasir 'Arafat or the PLO? This is the least it should do to demonstrate good will. In this case, the United States would only be recognizing a general principle not linked to any leader or organization. The right of self-determination is the most basic right for any people at any time. We could understand a refusal to recognize a leader or a government, but to reject an entire people is unprecedented.

What is required is an open and official recognition of "the Palestinian people's right to self-determination." Can one claim that only certain nations are entitled to self-determination and that others are not? The Palestinian people have proved their existence through peace for a long time to no avail and they have proved it through war but only reaped anger. So, what are the Palestinian people supposed to do to please the United States, and why all this tension and nervousness whenever these six words "the Palestinian people's right to self-determination" are mentioned? What way is there for reaching the Palestinian people other than recognizing them?

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Saddam Briefs 'Arafat

JN111817 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The president explained to 'Arafat the situation at the battlefront and the valiant Iraqi Armed Forces' success in crushing the Iranian enemy's attempts to occupy Iraqi territory.

Yasir 'Arafat reiterated the Palestinian people's stand on the side of the heroic Iraqi Army in its defense of the Arab nation's eastern flank, asserting that defending Iraq's territory is a defense of the Palestine question and Jerusalem.

The two sides also discussed all recent developments related to the Jordanian-Palestinian political move and the U.S. attempt to evade recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Hani al-Hasan, 'Arafat's political adviser, attended the meeting.

Al-Miqdad Forces Battle Enemy

JN120833 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0750 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Radio team 12 February interview with Staff Brigadier General 'Abd al-Zahra Shkara al-Maliki, commander of Al-Miqdad forces under III Army Corps sector — recorded]

[Text] The Iranian enemy sent large numbers of what remained of its forces into the furnace of death on three axes on the heroic Al-Miqdad Forces front last night and at dawn today. However, the Iraqi fighters' determination foiled the enemy's plan. The radio team once again greets you and brings you good tidings of victory from a forward position. The radio team interviewed Staff Brigadier General 'Abd al-Zahra Shkara al-Maliki, commander of the heroic al-Miqdad Forces:

[Begin recording] After that the Iranian enemy sustained heavy losses in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basra, under the command of Al-Miqdad Forces and in the (Talhat al-'Aghawat) area thanks to the deadly blows our forces dealt to the enemy in yesterday's battles. After that, the enemy was expelled from the area where one of our companies was stationed. Later, this area was liberated following fierce fighting in which many enemy troops were killed or wounded.

The enemy carried out a new offensive on three axes in the sector under the command of the heroic Al-Miqdad Forces at 0200 [2300 GMT 11 February] today. In this offensive the enemy used boats, infantry, artillery, and tanks. However, we were lying in wait for the enemy.

While announcing that the enemy has been wiped out in this sector, we once again bring good tidings to the leader of the march and the struggle, President Saddam Husayn, may God protect him. Our fighters confronted the enemy man to man, using light weapons and hand grenades. We will continue to defend our land because it is part of our dignity. From this forward position, we pledge our allegiance to President Saddam Husayn.

Here I would like to point out the role of Staff Major General Mahir 'Abd al-Rashid, commander of the III Army Corps, who insisted on being at the head of the fighters. [end recording]

Phantom Reportedly Shot Down

JN120846 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0843 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Feb (INA) — INA has learned from a military source that the Iraqi Armed Forces shot down an Iranian plane today. The source said that the Iranian Phantom was shot down over the southern sector and was seen crashing in flames over Iranian territory.

Communique No 2,113 Issued

JN111802 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Communique No 2,113 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 February 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Out of their loyalty to the people and their leader and to the good, pure soil, our valiant Armed Forces are continuing their heroic confrontation and pursuit of the forces of aggression, striking with the hands of men the enemy dens and concentrations, raising panic and inflicting death on the collapsing Khomeyniite remnants, and continuing their God-supported march toward the targets fixed for them in accordance with the plans and timetables of their command.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. After our valiant forces managed, with the help of God and with the determination of the men and resolution of the commanders, to completely purge Umm al-Rasas Island and to destroy the enemy on it, our forces completed the reorganization of their positions and the situation on the liberated island was decisively and totally settled in favor of our triumphant forces.

The enemy's confirmed losses in the battle liberating the island amounted to 500 dead and a much larger number of wounded and captured Iranians. Large quantities of weaponry and equipment, some of which were serviceable, were seized.

2. Our gigantic Air Force planes continued to pour the Iraqis' wrath down upon the aggressors. The valiant eagles of the air today poured their bombs on the heads of the enemies, inflicting massive losses in 355 combat missions against enemy concentrations, transportation routes, and supply lines in the VII Army Corps sector.

At 1530 [1230 GMT] today our Air Force carried out a raid on the Ganaveh pipeline intersection complex, setting their targets ablaze. After carrying out all these missions, our brave eagles returned to base with their aircraft both safe and triumphant, praise be to God.

3. Our forces in other parts of the VII Army Corps sector continue to advance firmly toward their set targets. Meanwhile, the enemy forces continued to retreat before our forces' sacred march, sustaining massive losses in personnel. Our forces in this sector, with the equipment they possess and with the splendid air and artillery support they enjoy, will present their gift to the great people in the form of a strong victory which will break the backs of the enemy and expose its falsehood and lies to its people. The harbinger of glad tidings will loudly announce the victory granted by God. Such a victory is imminent.

4. The forces of the heroic III Army Corps wiped out the aggressors in the last foothold they had on its right flank, and these forces are now in full control of the operational theater in the entire Army Corps sector. Meanwhile, the enemy remnants licked their wounds in a state of frustration and defeat. The enemy confirmed losses in this sector were as follows:

a. 1,978 enemy troops were killed, in addition to thousands of wounded and large numbers of prisoners.

b. 13 tanks and 1 armored personnel carrier were destroyed.

c. 21 boats were destroyed opposite the valiant Al-Miqdad shock-troop unit.

d. 7 vehicles were destroyed.

God bless the men of the III Army Corps — commanders, officers, and other ranks.

5. The valiant cavaliers of the helicopter gunships poured their fire down on enemy concentrations and supplies, inflicting massive losses on enemy remnants and weapons through 134 combat missions in the VII Army Corps sector. They then returned safely and triumphantly to base.

God is great; praised be God for His support. Blessed be the hands of the men.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 February 1986

Further on Shatt al-'Arab Fighting

JN121125 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1045 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Brothers, a military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the intensification of fighting, the true mettle of the Iraqi knights is manifested through their strong arms to defend the land, values, and principles of Iraq and the Arab nation. That's how they fought the enemy yesterday and today.

The enemy, after receiving reinforcements, carried out a large-scale offensive against our units last night. The fighters of our heroic Army foiled all its attacks and inflicted heavy losses. In the early hours of today, and while units at the front continued to put pressure on the enemy in (Ra's al-Bisha) and (Al-Ma'amir) area, a heroic force under Lieutenant Colonel Khadr 'Ali 'Abdallah carried out a resolute offensive against enemy forces from the west, where the enemy's left flank is located. After inflicting heavy losses on the enemy forces, the enemy was forced to withdraw in a disorganized manner in order to reduce its left flank.

Glorious Iraqis, you know the consequences resulting from the enemy's massing of forces to confront our forces across Shatt al-'Arab while Shatt al-'Arab is behind it and our heroic forces are pressuring it from the front. That's why the fighting will be serious. However, we would like to reassure you that your zealous sons hold the upper hand. Defeat is the inevitable fate of your enemy. It will then curse those parties who have dragged it into this battle on our coast. God is great and ignominy to the vile clique. [Dated] 12 February 1986

Further Denial of Al-Faw Siege

JN111637 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Feb (INA) — Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah telephoned his Iraqi counterpart Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah today inquiring about the military situation at the battlefront. The Iraqi minister told the Kuwaiti defense minister that the Iraqi military situation is strong. He denied Iranian claims about the Iranian forces' siege of the Al-Faw area.

'Source' Denies Threats Made To Strike Tehran City

JN112007 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1951 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Feb (INA) — An Iraqi source has denied threatening to strike at Tehran or any other Iranian city. In a statement to INA tonight, the source said that Iraq's stance in this regard is known. He added that once Iraq threatens to do something it carries out its threat as proven by previous experience.

The president of the Iranian regime today claimed that Iraq has threatened to strike at Tehran and that despite this threat the Iranians took to the streets to demonstrate.

Arab League Committee To Meet in Baghdad 12 Feb

JN111858 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad — The Arab committee formed by the Arab League Council to follow up the Iranian-Iraqi war will meet in Baghdad tomorrow, Wednesday, to discuss the new Iranian aggression against Iraq. Arab league sources said Secretary

General Chedli Klibi and Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi will leave Tunis tomorrow morning to participate in meetings of the committee which consists of the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Jordan, Tunisia, Morocco, the YAR, and Iraq.

These sources added that the committee will discuss Arab measures which should be adopted in the wake of the new Iranian aggression which poses a threat to the security of several Arab countries. The committee will also study some proposals which maintain sound Arab stands on the side of Iraq.

Yesterday, Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, sent a message to the Arab League secretary general requesting an urgent meeting of the committee.

Jordan's Al-Masri Arrives

JN112045 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2025 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Feb (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met tonight with Tahir al-Masri, foreign minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. They discussed the latest developments in the Iranian aggression against Iraq and affairs related to the meeting of the Arab committee in charge of following up developments in the Iraq-Iran war.

Tahir al-Masri arrived in Baghdad this evening to participate in the committee meetings which will begin in Baghdad tomorrow. He was received by Tariq 'Aziz, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Nuri Isma'il al-Wayyis, and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad.

King Husayn Contacts Iraqi President on War

JN101627 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn contacted Iraqi President Saddam Husayn by telephone this evening. During the conversation, his majesty reiterated Jordan's support for fraternal Iraq's courageous stand in the face of the Iranian regime's aggression, as well as for Iraq's determination to and capability of confronting the flagrant Iranian aggression.

His majesty was reassured by President Saddam about developments in the military situation on the Iraqi-Iranian front. President Saddam Husayn affirmed that the Iraqi Army is bravely confronting the Iranian agression and is continuing to crush it and achieve victory over it.

Receives Call From Iraqi President

JN111236 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received a telephone call from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn at noon today. President Saddam Husayn reassured the king about the strength of Iraq's military position on the battlefields. He also acquainted the king with the Iraqi Army's triumphant battles against the Iranian aggressive waves. President Saddam informed King Husayn of the good news that the valiant Iraqi Army had managed to purge Umm al-Rassas Island of the remnants of the aggressors and that it is now repulsing the Iranian forces, scoring a clear victory.

His Majesty King Husayn expressed his pride and that of Jordan in the victory of the Iraqi Army and people in the just battle which they are waging in defense of their land and the honor of their nation, affirming that Iraq's victory is a victory for the entire Arab nation.

Foreign Minister Al-Masri Voices Support for Iraq

JN101641 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Amman — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has stated that Jordan is following with great concern reports about the new Iranian aggression against fraternal Iraq and about the brave Iraqi Armed Forces' confrontation of the aggression in the Al-Basrah and Shatt al-'Arab sectors.

He added: While it greets Iraq's position and its brave soldiers in confronting this aggression, Jordan is fully confident that this new Iranian aggression will face the same fate of previous aggressions and will be repulsed, God willing. In this regard, we are interested in reiterating our principled stand supporting fraternal Iraq in its war against the Iranian aggression and in its efforts to put an end to this destructive war through peaceful means, which Iran has always rejected.

Concluding his statement, he said: The continuation of the war and Iran's insistence on rejecting all peaceful efforts to end the war require all of us to adopt a unified stand in supporting Iraq. Arabs are called upon more than anyone else to support Iraq politically, morally, and materially. We also urge Islamic countries, nonaligned countries, and all countries in the world to effectively contribute to putting an end to this war which is threatening the entire region and endangering world peace.

Prime Minister Receives Yasir 'Arafat

JN061917 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at his house this evening. The meeting was attended by Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Court; 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, [PLO Executive Committee member]; and Hani al-Hasan, [PLO political adviser.]

'Arafat Ends Visit, Departs

JN080618 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Amman — Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, left Amman last night after a 2-week visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and a number of senior Jordanian officials and discussed with them the Arab situation, current developments, and ways to reach a peaceful settlement in the region through an international peace conference.

He was seen off by Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali and Occupied Land Affairs Minister Tahir Kan'an. He was also seen off by a number of senior PLO officials.

Brigadier General 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO Executive Committee member; Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to Mr 'Arafat; and Nabil 'Amr, 'Arafat's information adviser, left with 'Arafat.

Central Bank Denies Intention To Devalue Dinar

JN101206 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 10 Feb 86 pp 1, 20

[By 'Imad al-Humud]

[Excerpts] Dr Mahir Shukri, Central Bank deputy governor, has denied that the bank intends to devalue the dinar pointing out that the value of the dinar this year and last year is real and not inflated. In reply to a question from *AL-RA'Y*, Dr Shukri said that technically there is nothing at all to justify the devaluation of the Jordanian dinar because the financial situation is a hundred percent sound.

Dr Shukri said that the new instructions aim at reducing the banks' dependency on the Central Bank, modernizing equipment and updating bank officials in dealing with international markets and banks, increasing competition among local banks so that customers may benefit from competitive prices, and encouraging banks to run their assets positively, pointing out that local banks used to face some difficulties when opening documentary credits.

Korean Envoy Meets With Al-Jumayyil, Karami

NC111313 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] The South Korean ambassador to Lebanon visited both President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Karami today. The talks dealt with the case of the kidnapped Korean diplomat and the outcome of the contacts now underway to find out what happened to him. Prime Minister Karami promised the Korean ambassador to step up these contacts to bring about his release. As mentioned earlier, the Korean ambassador also visited the presidential palace for the same purpose.

Sham'un Comments on Relations With Syria

NC111325 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1145 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Former president Camille Sham'un today conferred with President Amin al-Jumayyil. After the meeting, Sham'un expressed his belief that the ongoing exchanges give grounds for confidence rather than fear.

Sham'un said: We are not against agreement with Syria. We are only against the recently signed Damascus agreement. We favor any meetings between the Lebanese and Syrian Governments on the subject of future bilateral relations. If there is support for a cooperation and friendship accord, we are ready to sign such a document, provided that it guarantees the independence and sovereignty of both countries.

Sham'un stressed that no ill will is harbored toward the Syrians, and said he hopes that Syria reciprocates the Lebanese people's sentiments. Sham'un was asked about the talks he had with Mufti Hasan Khalid. He said: We are in complete agreement.

Concerning the situation in the South, Sham'un declared that he sees no cause for concern, because the Lebanese point of view will be vindicated. The Security Council, he said, cannot ignore Lebanon's rights over this part of the country.

Franjiyah Cited on Al-Jumayyil Resignation

NC111533 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Former President Sulayman Franjiyah has again attacked the president of the Republic, saying he expects him to resign before the end of February. At his weekly news conference today, Franjiyah expressed support for Speaker Husayn al-Husayni's position on the request to refer the tripartite agreement to the Chamber of Deputies.

He noted that Israel is currently waging an economic war against Lebanon in the wake of its abortive conventional war. He reiterated his call to the National Resistance to expel the enemy, and stressed that there can be no solution while this enemy remains in Lebanon. Franjiyah also condemned the recent act of air piracy against a civilian plane from Libya.

Karami Interviewed on Al-Jumayyil Resignation

NC112000 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1510 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Rashid Karami by unidentified Voice of the Mountain correspondent; date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, let us begin our discussion with the issue on everyone's mind — The president's resignation. Some people believe that the only solution lies in President al-Jumayyil's departure, while he feels that his resignation would aggravate rather than settle the problem. What do you think?

[Karami] The current political conflict in Lebanon, which is the result of long-standing disputes, has obviously made certain people demand the president's ouster. This may be explained by the fact that the events of 15 January [overthrow of Elie Hubayqah], which was a bloody coup in the fullest sense of the word, have blocked the tripartite agreement. For a time, this accord was a source of hope that Lebanon might be saved and its security guaranteed. Therefore, the setback suffered by the Lebanese people was great, for it shattered that hope. Thus, there are those who blame the president for what happened. This situation has prompted them to define their position on Amin al-Jumayyil and to demand that he resign. It has also led others to say that when the president belongs to a party, his actions will take on a dual character in light of his public and private responsibilities. This will also cause confusion in state offices and will lead some people to accuse them of being biased toward the president. We are thus enmeshed in a welter of difficult circumstances and successive developments, causing the legitimate government to get lost in these problems. As a result of this, things are getting worse each day. Eventually, we must find a solution that will save us, for time is against the interests of everyone in Lebanon. Until now, some might have seen the time factor as the catalyst of a solution. Now, however, amid the economic and social pressures in Lebanon, we cannot wait for a settlement and remain as we are any longer.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, the policy that you, along with the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies and the nationalist ministers have followed thus far is one of boycotting the president. Is it still conceivable for you to go back on this boycott, and what are your conditions for doing so?

[Karami] This worsening conflict clearly has goals: To find a solution that will put a stop to the division and fighting. This settlement lies in accepting the tripartite agreement. This accord is an escape from war to peace, and will result in the return of evacuees to their homes and villages. It will solve the problem facing the authorities; they will regain their abilities, assume their role, and shoulder their responsibilities. This is an enormous problem, particularly as far as the provision of services and the satisfaction of the people's various needs are concerned.

It is now impossible to emerge from this impasse without a solution that will settle all these problems. Boycotting the president is not an end in itself, but a means to achieve these ends. Unless we find a viable solution and things return to normal, I do not think it will be possible to reverse this position.

[Question] As you said, events in East Beirut have undoubtedly been part of the blow dealt to the peace process called for by the tripartite agreement. Does this mean that the continued presence of Al-Jumayyil, who was a party to the 15 January coup, runs counter to peace in Lebanon?

[Karami] In any case, the coup against Elie Hubayqah in his capacity as a signatory to the tripartite agreement led to this setback. All Lebanese recognize the dangers and implications of this coup. Amin al-Jumayyil's position against Elie Hubayqah may have been based on the president's standing in the party. The conflicts within the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Forces have disturbed their course and the actions taken to implement their plan and policy. From this premise, the role played by the president has caused confusion in the state and all its institutions, for he made it possible to level accusations against the state and against the person of the president himself for taking sides with a party that is still working in accordance with specific goals and principles.

These clear charges against the state as a whole have made it just one of the warring factions in Lebanon. Thus, it has become impossible to distinguish Shaykh Amin the president from Shaykh Amin the Phalangist Party member. This party pursues a two-track policy that will inevitably have an impact on the official and legal levels. This leaves the president open to accusations and demands for his resignation.

Birri on Meetings With PSP, PNSF Delegations

NC111358 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri today met with a Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] delegation headed by PSP Political Bureau member Muhsin Dallul and including PSP Central Committee members 'Ali al-Musawi, 'Isam al-'Ayn Trazi, and Abu Haytham. Haytham Jum'ah and 'Aql Hamiyyah also attended the meeting. The conferees reviewed the military and political situation in West Beirut during the past 24 hours. Birri and the delegation had identical views on all issues. They have agreed to coordinate PSP and Amal Movement political and military decisions. Birri and the others also agreed on the need to reinforce and increase military action in Beirut and other nationalist-held areas, and decided to increase the frequency of meetings between PSP and Amal Movement military commands.

After the meeting, Nabih Birri said that it was intended to emphasize the unity of the Amal Movement and the PSP and the need to prevent negligence and lack of discipline. Thus, the joint forces can act with the special forces to eliminate confrontations, kidnappings, the stealing of cars, and similar incidents. Bilateral relations between the Amal Movement and the PSP, as well as the need to cement the alliance through military measures, were also reviewed. A joint force began implementing these measures today.

Later, Birri met with a delegation from the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF], headed by Abu 'Ali Busaysu. After the meeting, Birri said: Once again we affirm our commitment to our Palestinian brothers, which signifies further coordination with them. We also reviewed the measures of the PNSF and the Amal Movement and agreed to continue our meetings with other Palestinian brothers.

Defense Minister Addresses Army Command, Leaders

NC112219 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] In an appeal broadcast by Lebanese television this evening, Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran called on the Army command to assume its full national and military responsibility by moving the Army in the right direction.

'Usayran said: My fellow countrymen, I feel I must address you, as political and military leaders, and declare that your homeland is threatened and is on the edge of the abyss. Lebanon will either disintegrate for the last time or it will be reunited.

'Usayran declared: The Israeli enemy's intentions are now clear to everyone. He withdrew under the blows of the heroic Lebanese resistance just to catch his breath, to seek an opportunity to divide us, and to await signs of our weakness so he could return and occupy our land. Unless we are strong and united, our lives as free men in this beloved part of the world will be lost.

He pointed out that Israeli arrogance destroys all human freedoms — the freedom of the Christian before that of the Muslim. It makes no distinction among Lebanese in its criminal actions.

A historic decision lies before us all, civilians and soldiers alike. The future of our homeland depends on this. We must decide: Either we will have a single, united Army and a single, united homeland or we will have disintegration and dispersion. Lebanon cannot remain united without a united Army. If the Army is to remain united, it must be an Army for all Lebanese, and must be used only to protect Lebanon's borders and to confront the Israeli enemy who covets its territory. The Army cannot remain united if it is employed in the fighting among Lebanese citizens. If the Army sides with any sectarian group it will collapse and the division of Lebanon will begin.

'Usayran affirmed that the people and their leaders must realize this, and take an honorable and historic position with the officials of this government. The primary goal of this stand is to rescue the Lebanese from their ordeal, which has been long and painful. We must abandon every abominable sectarian and factional consideration for the sake of a united homeland. Political sectarianism has been, and continues to be, the root of all evil in Lebanon. The Army, however, has been, and must remain, Lebanon's hope for destroying this terrible cancer afflicting our homeland. We refuse to have the Army used for anything other than defense of the homeland and its unity. We will not remain silent about involving the Army in attempts to achieve partitionist goals that serve Israel and its satellites.

He added: From my position as defense minister and as one entrusted with the independence and unity of this homeland since its establishment, I appeal to every commander inside and outside the Army to go back to his conscience, heart, and honor, to take stock of his actions, and to look at his supreme national and pan-Arab responsibilties. I call on him to reject everything that is liable to undermine the foundations of his homeland and increase the sufferings of its people.

O soldier, ask yourself: For whom and for what am I fighting, and what should my national duty be. Does it lie in feeding the Army's disunity?

I call on the Army command to assume its full national and military responsibility by moving the Army in the right direction. Beware of the dangers and catastrophic consequences that may face us all. I appeal to the command with confidence in its nobility and capacity to make the firm and decisive decision that will serve the interests of the Army and the cause of Lebanon's survival.

'Usayran closed with an appeal to all political leaders who bear the ultimate responsibility to safeguard the homeland entrusted to them. I am confident, he said, that they will fulfill their historic responsibility and will work for Lebanon's unity and not its division, and that they will renounce selfish interests for the public good. In so doing, we can prove that we are statesmen satisfying the people's hope for relief from this terrible ordeal. Long live Lebanon, free, united, and independent, and long live its national Army.

Lebanese Forces Foil Hubayqah Group 'Terrorist Plan'

NC111600 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] A security source in the Lebanese Forces has made the following announcement:

Since the 15 January movement arose, the Lebanese Forces Command has tried to prevent arrests out of respect for individual freedoms and human rights in Lebanon. However, certain persons involved with Hubayqah misinterpreted this basic position. They took advantage of the prevailing freedom to reassemble a number of sabotage teams and to start implementing a terrorist plan supported from abroad. Their goal was to spread an atmosphere of terror in the people's hearts and doubt in their minds.

After the two explosions in Furn al-Shubbak and New Judaydah, the Lebanese Forces' security apparatus began to collect information on that and on other criminal activities that have led to the loss of a number of innocent lives. Our investigations have revealed much information on the recent acts of sabotage and on a terrorist plan being prepared against public and private institutions and against citizens without discrimination or limitations.

In light of this, security officials from the Lebanese Forces conducted a series of storming operations in several areas this morning. They arrested everyone implicated in these acts of sabotage and terrorism. The competent authorities have questioned those in custody, and we will reveal all the details of their investigation as they come in.

64 Hubayqah Supporters Arrested

NC111622 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] A security source in the Lebanese Forces has announced that the number of people arrested and charged today with terrorism and sabotage has reached 64. Preliminary investigations have revealed that these activities were being prepared by Joseph al-Asmar, former head of Hubayqah's counterespionage branch; Michel Zuwayn, former head of the intervention [al-tadakhkul] branch, and Elie Karam, also known as Al-Hanun, chief of the special protection branch, who is now in Beirut's southern suburb.

The general coordinator of these operations was As'ad Shaftari, former head of the National Security Forces, who arrived in West Beirut 2 days ago and stayed at the Beau Rivage Hotel. Our reports indicate that Shaftari met yesterday with Lieutenant Colonel Amir al-Tall, a Syrian intelligence officer in West Beirut. The source concluded by saying: We will release all the details later on.

'Ayn al-Rummanah Area Explosion Kills 2, Wounds 5

NC120904 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0856 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] We have just received the following from our newsdesk: Preliminary reports indicate that two people have been killed and five others wounded when an explosive charge went off at the entrance to the Star Movie Theater in the 'Ayn al-Rummanah area. A number of cars and some nearby buildings were also damaged by the blast.

Hubayqah Supporters Blamed

NC121004 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0945 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Two women were martyred and 14 other people were wounded by today's explosion in Al-Sanawbarah in 'Ayn al-Rummanah. Elie Hubayqah's group is behind this blast. An explosive charge, comprised of 20 kg of TNT, went off at 1000 today at the entrance to the Star Building. Judge Fawzi Daghir, the Mount Lebanon public prosecutor, has arrived at the scene of the explosion. Debris is continuing to be removed.

Security Situation Deteriorates in Mountain Area

NC111704 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] The security situation deteriorated at 1730 today along the Dahr al-Wahsh-'Alayh combat line. Tanks and artillery have been used in the fighting, which has spread toward Al-Fayyadiyah, Al-Kahhalah, the outskirts of Al-Hazimiyah, and Harat [word indistinct].

Our correspondent reports that Galerie Khayrallah, (Al-Qurtubawi), and Dahr al-Wahsh are still coming under fire from tanks, flat trajectory weapons, and artillery deployed in the

'Alayh traffic circle, Western 'Alayh, the area behind the National Hospital in 'Alay, and Al-'Abbadiyah.

Machinegunners in Shwit attacked 'Arayya a short while ago. The Lebanese Forces have yet to retaliate, as they are awaiting the results of contacts made through the Security Committee to curb these assaults on military positions and residential areas.

Attempt To Infiltrate Al-'Ayrun Repulsed; 2 Killed

NC120943 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] The Al-Dilb area of Bikfayya has come under direct shelling, accompanied by bursts of sniper fire from Mar Ilyas-Shwayya. Gunmen tried to infiltrate the Al-'Ayrun area as far as Al-Duwwar at dawn today. However, the attempt was repulsed and one of the attackers was killed. Artillery belonging to the gunmen then intervened and shelled Al-Duwwar. The Army returned this shelling and another gunman was killed.

Armed Clashes Reportedly 'Raging' in Beirut

NC121139 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Clashes involving the use of various types of artillery, rocket, and machinegun fire, as well as tanks, have been raging along the 'Ayn al-Tuffahah-Shrin axis since 1300.

Economic Cooperation Discussed With Iran

JN111450 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1347 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Damascus, 11 Feb (SANA) — Economic cooperation relations between Syria and Iran were discussed here today. A delegation from the Syrian Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade and an Iranian trade delegation currently visiting Syria under the director general of the Iranian Trade Ministry held talks aimed at concluding a contract for buying Syrian products.

Trade Minister Confers With Sudanese Counterpart

JN111425 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1345 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Damascus, 11 Feb (SANA) — A session of talks was held here this morning between the Syrian Arab side led by Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade, and the Sudanese side led by Sayyid Ahmad al-Sayyid, minister of trade, cooperation, and supply.

During the session the two ministers reviewed ways to bolster and promote relations between Syria and Sudan in the interest of the two fraternal countries. They also discussed ways to activate and increase bilateral trade. A subcommittee including specialists from the two sides was set up to draw up a draft barter agreement and a new trade agreement.

TISHRIN Views Israeli Reaction To U.S. Statement

JN120843 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Press review]

[Text] The newspaper *TISHRIN* today writes on the U.S. State Department's recent statement on the Palestine question and the Israeli reply to it. The paper says: Israel has requested a clarification of the U.S. State Department's statement that the Palestine question is more than a refugee issue. This, it seems,is the crux of the issue. Israel adamantly refuses to acknowledge the eixstence of a Palestinian people, because people, in the end, mean identity, rights, land, and a flag. Israel continues to deny any identity and rights for the Palestinians and is determined to carve up their land and scatter them in all countries of the world. It is in this light that we understand enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' decision to unilaterally apply autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza after efforts to hold separate negotiations have failed. For some months now, Israeli efforts have concentrated on expanding the Camp David circle, especially following the emergence of the Palestinian rightwing's deviation in the arena and the Palestinian rightwing leadership's alliance with Mubarak's regime. As usual, the Israelis utilized U.S. diplomacy to achieve this objective. However, their efforts have completely failed. This is because Israel has never been serious about achieving a reasonable, or even honorable, solution. What Israel wants is a humiliating settlement deal making occupied Palestinian territory a part of Greater Israel and perpetuating the Palestinians as refugees who could be resettled in neighboring Arab countries. This explains the Palestinian rightwing's inclination to recognize Israel through recognition of Resolution 242 without obtaining an Israeli commitment to recognize this rightwing as the representative of the Palestinians.

TISHRIN adds: The efforts that have been exerted in the past few months were in fact a trap to liquidate the Palestine question by Palestinian hands. The promises and enticements offered were a deception and a coverup. The Palestinian rightwing rushed to the Camp David circle attracted by these promises and enticements. It thus stabbed the revolution in the back, cast doubt on the real fighters, and placed itself in the enemy camp that is hostile to the honest Arab forces backing the Palestine question. The failure of the efforts is due more to the bankruptcy of the deviationist Palestinian rightwing line than that of Israel, because the liquidation of the Palestine question and the Palestinian Arab people's rights is an established Israeli objective. It is impossible for Zionist occupation to be legalized internationally unless the Palestinians themselves forego their own land and rights and chose to remain as refugees.

TISHRIN says: Syria has explained more than once that the efforts toward separate negotiations and Camp David deals are bound to fail. This is why it called for an international peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of the USSR on equal footing with the United States. Syria has also reiterated that the two conditions for just peace in the region are complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's rights, especially the right to self-determination and establishment of an indepndent state. Syria has been fully aware of the fact that the recent maneuvers and repeated talk about peace were only aimed at liquidating the Palestine question — the substance of the Arab-Israeli conflict — and entrenching Israeli domination over the whole of Palestine and the region. It has become very obvious that the leadership of the deviationist Palestinian rightwing was given only one choice; namely, recognition of Israel through recognition of Resolution 242. This leadership came under pressure from Mubarak to make this serious concession without obtaining in return the right to represent the Palestinian people. This honor was given to Israel's exposed agents in the West Bank and Gaza, men who are known for their close cooperation with Mosad and other Israeli organs.

TISHRIN concludes: If we are to draw conclusions from the past bitter experiences, we can say that the free Arab concessions have increased the enemy's lust for expansion and aggression. Israel has considered the Arab concessions a sign of weakness. It is indeed a weakness which can be exploited to achieve complete surrender. On the other hand, Israel has considered Syria's steadfast stands and strategic reconstruction a great danger threatening its existence in the long term. Yesterday, Rabin said that Syria constitutes the only danger to Israel.

Diplomatic Relations With Ivory Coast Resumed

TA121224 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] After approximately 13 years of severed relations, the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire — the Ivory Coast — and Israel have resumed diplomatic ties. A joint communique by the two governments is currently being made public in Abidjan and Jerusalem. Speaking at a news conference in Jerusalem, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that ambassadors to the two countries will be appointed soon.

Our correspondent Menahem Friedman reports that in recent weeks, the Ivory Coast renewed diplomatic ties with Eastern Bloc countries, excluding the Soviet Union. The decision to establish relations between Israel and the Ivory Coast was made final during a meeting held approximately 3 months ago in Geneva between President Houphouet-Boigny and Prime Minister Peres.

Egyptian Delegation Arrives; Tabah Talks To Begin

TA120530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] The Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks arrived late last night. It is headed by Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, the legal adviser to the Foreign Ministry. At Ben-Gurion Airport Al-'Arabi said he hoped an arbitration document would be worked out shortly. He also intended to raise a long-standing dispute between the Copts and the Ethiopians over a section of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Further Talks Scheduled

TA121135 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1123 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] The formulation of the compromise on Tabah will not be completed in the current round of talks between the teams of directors general from Israel and Egypt. Avraham Tamir, the head of the Israeli delegation to the talks and director general of the Prime Minister's Office, told our correspondent Eldad Beck that although progress was made during this morning's meeting between the delegation heads, it appears that another round of talks will be necessary. Representatives of the two delegations point out that the atmosphere in the talks is excellent.

Session Ends; Kimche Comments

TA121219 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1145 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Report by Aharon Barne'a]

[Text] A few minutes ago the opening session of talks between the Israeli and Egyptian teams of directors-general ended here at the Dan Accadia Hotel in Herzliyya. The three delegations — Egypt, Israel, and the United States — convened for the opening session of this round of talks.

At the opening of the meeting, Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche said that Israel attributes much importance to progress in all areas. The subject of normalization in bilateral relations is no less important than the Tabah issue. Kimche said progress must be made in both areas in order to inject new life into the peace accords, as it will contribute much to the peace agreement. The head of the Egyptian delegation concurred, and confirmed that the Egyptian delegation plans to make such progress.

All in all, we learned that the atmosphere during the talks was good, as it was during the meeting held this morning between the heads of the delegations. We were informed that agreement, albeit on minor but substantive matters, was reached in that meeting. Practical work by the two committees will begin this afternoon and continue tomorrow morning. David Kimche made these remarks following today's meeting:

[Begin Kimche recording] This morning we talked mainly about the arbitral compromise, but naturally we will continue to discuss bilateral issues which are no less important. [end recording]

The two committees — one to deal with bilateral relations and the other to deal with the formulation of the arbitral compromise — will begin their work this afternoon here at the Dan Accadia Hotel. At 1830 this evening, the delegation heads will meet with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir at his office in Jerusalem, as requested bythe Egyptian delegation. On Friday, the delegation heads will meet with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin.

Something refreshingly new in these talks: After a long period during which Egyptian correspondents did not cover these talks, one correspondent arrived from the *AL-AKHBAR* newspaper, and she willremain here with the delegation which, as far as we have learned, might stay here until Sunday. The last meeting during this round of talks will then be on Saturday evening.

Further Reportage on Arrival of Shcharanskiy

Welcomed by Peres

TA112022 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1821 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Speech by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at the Ben-Gurion Airport VIP Lounge on the occasion of the arrival of Prisoner of Zion Anatoliy Shcharanskiy in Israel, on 11 February — live]

[Text] Avital and Natan [Anatoliy's newly-adopted Hebrew name] Shcharanskiy, my fellow Cabinet members, honorable Chief Rabbis. There are moments during which the heart of the entire nation beats together as one. The hearts of our people, and the hearts of all freedom-lovers are currently beating as one, as this is an unusual event, a most moving one. We see a man like Natan Shcharanskiy who, for 12 years, alone and in poor health, having no one to approach, stood firmly like a rock with his Jewish pride, Zionist loyalty, and his desire for freedom. It is the heroism of solitude in the face of a huge superpower; of one man with an unbeatable spirit. This proves that it is possible to imprison the body, but not the spirit; that it is possible to detain a man, but if his spirit and faith are strong, no one will defeat him.

Let me add that I cherish the same sentiments for Avital Shcharanskiy, who fought like a lioness. [applause] For her, no place was too far, no man too strange, and no occasion too easy. [as heard] She left no stone unturned, and fought as a woman and a representative of the Jewish people. Her struggle was unique, undespairing, and unrelenting. This also provides me with the opportunity to express both our hope and our determination not to rest for even one moment until all the Prisoners of Zion and all the members of the Jewish people are freed and allowed to reach the shores of their homeland. [applause]

Just as yesterday our hearts were with Shcharanskiy and Ida Nudel, as well as with Lerner [not further identified] and many others, today our hearts are with the others, except that today we have received the boost of a great power in this struggle, in the form of Natan Shcharanskiy himself. [applause] Together we will fight to obtain the release of the others.

Only a few moments ago, we telephoned U.S. President Ronald Reagan; and Mrs Shcharanskiy, Natan Shcharanskiy, and I thanked the U.S. President for the unceasing efforts he, as President; Secretary of State George Shultz; and many other Cabinet members, made endlessly, owing to their deep feelings for the Jewish people and their inner conviction that the members of this nation have the right to leave Russia and come to Israel. Then this great moment, this historic moment in the lives of our nation arrived.

The President told me that he had thus fulfilled a promise he made prior to the summit meeting — as he had also informed us — that he would raise the issue both of human rights in general and of the Prisoners of Zion, as members of the Jewish people, in particular, too. And he indeed did that in his meeting with Gorbachev. He told me he would pursue this struggle, which has not ended. I would like to say here, both as an Israeli and a Jew, that I am deeply moved by the attitude of the U.S. people and their government toward the State of Israel, the Soviet Jews, and all of us. The President also wished to note that another person who played a prime role in the release of Natan Shcharanskiy, Chancellor Kohl. The latter had told me, during my meeting with him, that he would make such efforts and naturally I will also call him to thank him for his role in this struggle.

Ladies and Gentlemen, no words can express this truly moving moment, which makes our people a unique people, a united people, and a great people historically. Natan, may you be blessed among us. Welcome to Israel! [applause]

Shamir Welcome Address

TA112043 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1833 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Address by Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir at the Ben-Gurion Airport VIP lounge on the occasion of the arrival of Anatoliy Shcharanskiy in Israel, on 11 February — live]

[Text] Mr Prime Minister, Honorable Chief Rabbi [singular as heard], Cabinet members, Knesset members, Aliyah fighters, dear friends, brother Natan-Anatoliy, our dear sister Avital. The eyes of all the people of Israel turn today to you washed with tears of happiness and joy.

Yesterday, many identified with your suffering and fight; today, many identify with your victory and joy. This is indeed a victory: the arrival of Anatoliy-Natan Shcharanskiy straight from prison, from the purgatory of the Soviet jail directly to the homeland. For his Jewish people, this is a great victory; the victory of spirit over matter, of justice over injustice, of faith over despair, and of liberty over oppression.

This victory of Anatoliy and Avital is a great message and brings great tidings to the great many who still remain in Soviet Russia, dreaming to come home to the homeland and the arms of their people, like Anatoliy. Today they can hear what we have been saying here, and they know that if Anatoliy came to Israel, they too will come. Their day, too will come. [applause] That day will come if we continue our fight unrelenting, faithfully, religiously, and constantly, in the spirit which Anatoliy and Avital symbolize and exemplify.

Let us tell our brethren in the Soviet Union today: Do not despair! All of you will come here. And let us tell the Soviet people today: You sent us today our brother Anatoliy. That gives us much joy and has diminished nothing of your power and prestige. Continue to open the gates of your country for the members of the Jewish nation who wish to return to their homeland! This will be a great service to justice and peace. You will not regret this service.

Let me give Anatoliy and Avital a personal greeting: The people of Israel are welcoming you with great love, and are sending you their congratulations today, as you meet again in the homeland after all those bitter years.

May you be blessed with the building of a happy home, a home of love, in the homeland. Amen. [applause]

Shamir: Release of More 'Refuseniks'

TA111602 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1520 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir revealed today that Israel has recently received information on the expected release of between five to seven more Prisoners of Zion. Our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor brings us excerpts of Shamir's remarks:

[Begin recording] [Shamir] We must tell the Soviet Union that if it really wants to change world public opinion it must change its overall policy, and that piecemeal release of individuals will not achieve this object. They must release all the hundreds of thousands.

[Ben-Dor] Were there additional signals from the Soviets recently of a new policy regarding this issue?
[Shamir] Recently the Soviets, generally speaking, have been trying to buy the sympathy of Western public opinion by freeing individuals. Besides Shcharanskiy, there are reports on the release of five, six, or seven refuseniks, or Prisoners of Zion. [end recording]

Mandela Release 'Scheduled'

TA120946 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Feb 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by political correspondent Refa'el Mann]

[Text] Black leader Nelson Mandela is scheduled to be released from prison in South Africa shortly, authoritative sources in Jerusalem confirmed last night. The release will take place in the wake of the Soviets' agreement to free Anatoliy Shcharanskiy. The denial issued by South Africa yesterday to the effect that Mandela would not be released soon because the Soviet Union had not met its conditions was greeted with surprise in Jerusalem.

The spokesmen at the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry yesterday refused to officially confirm the reports on the contacts Israel had been holding with South Africa over the question of Mandela's release. However, sources in both offices confirmed that the issue had been raised in contacts and in messages exchanged between Jerusalem and Pretoria.

Officials in Jerusalem yesterday voiced conflicting versions on the question of who had initiated the incorporation of Mandela's release as part of the deal to attain Shcharanskiy's exit from the Soviet Union. One version had it that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres had asked South African President P. W. Botha to raise the request to free Shcharanskiy in contacts his government holds with Moscow.

Another version circulating in Jerusalem is that the South Africans had initiated the linkage between Shcharanskiy's release with that of Mandela, as reflected in President Botha's address to the South African Parliament several weeks ago. The South African ambassador in Israel gave the text of Botha's address to the offices of the prime minister and the foreign minister.

Peres Says Government Should Resume Economic Growth

TA111725 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says that at present we need a coalition with the Likud because one party by itself cannot advance the economy. Peres added, however, that we must inform the Likud that we must reach a joint agreement on the continuation of the process, and we cannot avoid channeling funds to economic growth. Shim'on Peres was addressing the Labor Party Central Committee which is convening at present in Tel Aviv's Congress Hall. Correspondent Uri Ginosar reports:

[Begin recording] [Ginosar] Labor Party Secretary General 'Uzi Bar'am opened today's Labor Party Central Committee session with an offensive on the Likud ministers. He said the finance minister cannot open or close factories at his pleasure, and Ari'el Sharon will not be the patron of the development towns in the national unity government. We will not legitimize the ideology of unemployment as a solution to an economic problem. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, who spoke immediately after Bar'am, moderated the tone. He clarified that the coalition with the Likud was, and still is, essential for healing the economy. No party can do so on its own. However, even Peres realizes there is no avoiding channeling funds for growth, and he believes that next year at least half a million dollars [figure as heard] can be gathered for this end. The prime minister says the Labor Party must tell the Likud that we have completed one stage, and should reach an agreement to continue:

[Peres] When it came to making cuts in the government, the finance minister proposed to establish a committee headed by the prime minister. [laughter] I do not subscribe to the view that we should make the cuts together and distribute separately. This means that just as we have made joint efforts to cut, we will bring about a joint policy of growth. And I believe we should start now and not postpone this effort. And we should be selective: sometimes we will have to say yes, sometimes no.

[Ginosar] The central committee is currently dealing with the elections proceedings for the party convention which will be convened in April. [end recording]

Peres Explains Proposed Changes in Territories

TA121234 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] The prime minister announced in the Knesset that negotiations with Jordan are continuing, and that it is the negotiations between King Husayn and the PLO which have failed. The residents of the territories, he stressed, must know that 'Arafat is creating illusions and declaring that the negotiations did not fail so that others will not turn their backs on him. Israel is obliged to tell the residents of the territories that they must decide their futures because time is working against everything.

The prime minister emphasized that in the interim period, Israel would not force anything on the residents of the territories. It is offering the chance to accept authority in the municipal sphere, in health, trade, housing, and in tourism. Israel is also suggesting, but not forcing, that economic development in the territories be increased, and that the residents' ties with the Arab world be made easier. Mr Peres was replying to six motions to the agenda.

Rabin: No Change in Policy

TA112003 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin today reaffirmed that there is no change is Israel's policy in the territories, and the prevailing structure of the Military Government and the Civilian Administration will remain. The defense minister toured the Gaza District today, visited the city of Gaza, and conferred with settlement leaders in the Qatif bloc. He was accompanied by our correspondent in the territories Arye Gus:

[Begin recording] [Gus] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin chose to visit the Gaza District and examine the refugee rehabilitation project precisely at the time when talk about autonomy or broader authority for the inhabitants of the territories has increased. He said: There has been no significant change.

[Rabin] Whether in Gaza or in Judaea and Samaria, we are following a fixed plan unaffected by the ups and downs in the preparations or hopes for peace negotiations between Israel, Jordan, and Palestinians who will arrive with the Jordanian delegation.

[Gus] The defense minister pointed out that in Gaza, which he was touring, much has been done in the sphere of handing over authority to the Arab inhabitants. In Judaea and Samaria, Mr Rabin said, certain such initiatives have failed, but if the proper candidates are found, we would be pleased. Israel's policy has been and will continue to strive for improvement in the standard of living for the inhabitants, for improvement in the quality of their lives, while also fighting terrorism. This also includes the principle that the Arab towns should be headed by Arabs.

[Rabin] Our principle guideline is to preserve the Military Government and the military administration [as heard] while maintaining the overall framework, but within this framework to confer more duties, based on the principle that it is preferable for the inhabitants to conduct their own affairs than for us to do that. Still, the overall framework and the legal basis — certainly the military and security framework — will remain as they are.

[Gus] Despite the defense minister's calming words, the Jewish inhabitants of the Gaza District were worried. When Minister Rabin visited the Yamit Yeshiva in the Qatif bloc, the settlers expressed their fear over all the talk about autonomy. The head of the Gaza Coast Regional Council Re'uven Rosenblatt, said: It makes us nervous.

[Rosenblatt] It is not a question of being nervous. We find it difficult to understand why Israel must always unilaterally give up things it has outside the framework of any agreements. Clearly we, as people who have been living in this area, regard it as an integral part of Israel, and any statement about autonomy takes us back a few years to the bad times, politically, Israel has known. We certainly understand and are ready to support the view that favors granting a certain degree of independence to the Arab towns to handle the inhabitants' municipal services. But this is not autonomy. The situation must be clear: Israeli sovereignty, and from that point on, there can certainly be autonomy in administering municipal services, but under no circumstances can it go beyond this. [end recording]

Rabin: U.S. Statement on Palestinians 'Serious'

TA121004 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 12 Feb 86 p 13

[Report by Tzvi Alush and Miri 'Eden]

[Excerpt] "I consider the reports published yesterday that the United States would be prepared to recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination in exchange for their recognition of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, an extremely serious development," Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin stated last night at a rally of the Labor Party's Judaea District in Rishon Leziyyon.

Rabin cautioned against Syria's military build-up. At present, Syria has some 450,000 troops and 2,000 tanks which are better armed than the British and French Armies. Referring to Egypt, Rabin said peace is within reach "if not tomorrow, then the day after."

Addressing himself to the negotiations with Jordan, the defense minister said that the key word is patience. "If the other side thinks we have no patience, it will toughen its positions," he noted. Nevertheless, Rabin emphasized that Israel, for its part, should prepare the basis and conditions for negotiations with Jordan "and if Husayn wants to join, let him. He is the one who should make the decision."

AL-QUDS on Talks Deadlock

TA111750 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 9 Feb 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The United States and the Deadlock"]

[Text] Following 2 weeks of Jordanian-Palestinian talks, the recent U.S. position rejecting the Palestinian people's right to self-determination even within the framework of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation, brought down the curtain on the indirect Palestinian-U.S. dialogue and led it again to a deadlock.

This U.S. position is not new. Several times in the past the United States had brought political efforts to solve the Palestinian problem back to square one. This clearly shows that Washington is trying to exclude the PLO from the peace talks by raising the slogan: Either talks without the PLO or no talks at all. This slogan, initially put forward by Israel, is one of the factors that have stalemated efforts for a peaceful settlement and led to the present situation of uncertainty and apprehension.

It is a source of amazement that the United States has adopted this position against the right of the Palestinian people to determine their destiny because it was the country that struggled to defend the freedom of nations and was among the states that established the United Nations, the same organization that called for granting the Palestinians the right to choose their political future in the same manner as all other nations. If America recognizes the right to self-determination for other small nations whose population does not exceed a few thousand -- such as the inhabitants of the Falklands and the small Caribbean islands -- then with what logic does it refuse to give the Palestinians, whose number exceeds 5 million, the right to determine their own future?

As long as the issue is related to the Palestinian problem, which is the essence of the Arab-Israeli conflict, how can this problem be solved without the participation of those concerned, the Palestinians, and what are the substitute solutions to the right of self-determination that Washington believes will solve the Palestinian problem?

In the aftermath of the new-old U.S. position one thing is certain, and that is efforts for a peaceful settlement will remain frozen for a long period. This contradicts continuous American statements about the time factor and the need to exploit it to achieve peace before present opportunities are lost. However, it is apparent that the United States itself will be the cause of such a loss due to its adoption of the Israeli positions and lack of understanding for or response to the Arab peace initiatives. The proof of the sincere Arab intentions in this context is extensive.

Egypt Announces Additional Reduction in Oil Prices

TA111153 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] There has been another reduction in the price of Egyptian oil sold to Israel. This morning Egypt informed Israel that it is reducing the price of its oil by another $5.20 per barrel. Thus, the cost of Egyptian oil has dropped to $15.50 and our correspondent comments that this will save Israel $60 million a year.

Navy Detains 'Suspicious' Vessel Of Gaza; 1 Dead

TA120524 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] An Israeli Navy boat has detained a vessel off the coast of Gaza after a chase in which there was shooting. Even after warning shots were fired, the suspicious boat tried to evade capture and sacks were thrown from it into the water. It halted only after shots were directed at its bow. It emerged that one of the passengers,apparently the captain, was found dead. The other nine crew members said he had been killed by the fire from the Navy boat. Military sources added that the vessel was sailing without a flag but during the pursuit it displayed a Turkish flag. Also, in the past it had been detained under similar circumstances.

Attorney General Zamir Announces Retirement

TA111635 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Attorney General Yitzhaq Zamir is retiring. Prof Zamir has served as attorney general for the past 8 years, and our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that he decided to retire because he had served in this capacity for a long time. He announced his decision in a meeting with legal affairs correspondents.

Mulpoc Ministerial Council Meeting Opens in Togo
AB110937 Paris AFP in French 1426 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Lome, 10 Feb (AFP) — The Mulpoc (Multinational Programming and Operational Center) ministerial council for West Africa opened in Lome this morning. During the 3-day deliberations, ministers of 10 of the 16 member-countries of the subregion (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Togo) will tackle the region's development problems.

Experts from member-countries and those from ECA (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa) will discuss the problems of drought, desert encroachment, the economic crisis in West Africa, the socioeconomic conditions, the state of advancement of the creation of the subregional research center on building materials, and the integration of women in the development process in 1985.

At the inaugural session, Mr Adebayo Adedeji, ECA secretary general, made an appeal for more cooperation among the peoples in order to support Mulpoc, which fights for Africa's development. The meeting takes place under the chairmanship of the Togolese minister for industry and planning, Mr Ayaovi Adodo, who succeeds his Niger counterpart at this post.

African Lawyers Body To Be Headquartered in Dakar
AB111157 Paris AFP in English 1112 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Dakar, Feb 11 (AFP) — The Association of African Lawyers (AJA) is to have its headquarters in Dakar under the terms of an agreement concluded with the Senegalese Government. The accord was signed Monday by Senegalese Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall and AJA President Benoit Ngom.

During the ceremony, Mr Ngom announced the forthcoming creation of a "Nelson Mandela International Fund" named after the jailed leader of the banned African National Congress and aimed at backing a campaign against human rights violations in South Africa. The AJA president also said an international tribunal was to be set up to "judge" South Africa's apartheid system.

Lagos Radio Views Splits Within OATUU
AB111011 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Mike Onoche "news analysis"]

[Text] Contrary to expectations, the recent meeting of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity [OATUU] held in Accra, Ghana, ended without any meaningful program toward effective coordination of labor activities in Africa. This, to many observers, is indeed very disappointing. According to reports, there are now two factions of the organization. One comprises 17 of the 47-member union with a Libyan as the leader. The other is led by the former president of the Nigerian Labor Congress, Alhaji Hassan Sumonu, whose group has 30 members. This group was said to have elected their executive officers. Although it is premature to say which of the two factions can be considered as the authentic or constitutional, some people argue that going by simple mathematical analogy, the majority usually carries the vote. (?Be that as it may,) recent developments within the organization emphasizes the need for African trade union leaders to rise above pessimists and demonstrate greater commitment towards the realization of its objectives.

It will be recalled that at its fourth congress in Lagos last year, the labor movement spent 6 whole days without adopting any meaningful resolutions on matters affecting the continent. It was not able to elect officers to run its affairs, hence the need for setting up a caretaker committee. It is true that workers throughout the continent expected their leaders to allow maturity prevail at the Accra meeting so that they can resolve their differences amicably. Rather, delegates to the conference appeared to be ignorant of such expectations by allowing mere sentiments to override their sense of [words indistinct]. The labor leaders should draw inspiration from the purposeful leadership of its parent body, the OAU which has resolved issues [words indistinct] from petty squabbles and (?bickerings) of the past and concentrate on ways of finding solutions to the enormous problems facing the continent, such as drought, desertification, unemployment and food shortages.

It is common knowledge that despite abundant natural resources, Africa is one of the most impoverished continents in the world. This should be matter for serious concern to the labor leaders who control the continent's work force. Since the main mover of the productive system in all economies is the labor force, they cannot afford to perpetrate any misunderstanding between them, especially at this time when concerted efforts are needed to turn around the economies of African states. Also, the need for a more responsible labor leadership is underlined by the revelations made in the financial report of the organization's auditors who spoke of grave financial mismanagement. Needless to say that no progress can be made in any organization whose limited resources are allowed to be mismanaged by any individual or group of individuals, but the issue can be resolved without breaking into factions. Another issue which is particularly disturbing is the allegation of foreign influence in the organization, even though its charter [words indistinct] from falling pray to such pressure. The balkanization of the OATUU is a negation of the OAU principle of unity and brotherliness and therefore unacceptable. It is hoped that African leaders will take appropriate steps to bring together the two factions with a view to giving the continent (?essential) and progressive labor movement.

ALGERIA

Messaadia Resumes Talks With Libya's Jallud

LD112029 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Algerian-Libyan political talks were resumed this afternoon at the party's headquarters under the chairmanship of Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Politburo and the official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee and Staff-Major Ahmad 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan Revolutionary Command.

The talks covered a number of areas of concern to both countries, including the issues of unity and fields of cooperation as well as other issues of mutual interest in order to achieve the common goal of the peoples in their longing for liberation from backwardness and colonialism.

Following the two sides' affirmation of the need to stimulate cooperation by working for the implementation of agreements, they noted the importance of broadening this cooperation in accordance with the two countries' desire to consolidate relations.

Foreign Minister To Visit Paris, Meets With Bendjedid

LD111317 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN Party, this morning received Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and the minister of foreign affairs, before his departure for Paris as a special envoy carrying a message from the brother president to the French President Francois Mitterrand.

Cooperation Talks Held With Hungarian Delegation

LD111310 Algiers APS in English 1115 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Algiers, 11/02/86 (APS) — The Hungarian Planning National Office state secretary Hoos Janos conferred Monday with ministers of planning, Ali Oubouzar and heavy industry, Salim Saadi. The talks were centered on relations of cooperation and the preparation of the coming session of the Algerian-Hungarian joint commission which is co-chaired by Salim Saadi on the Algerian side.

Hoos Janos arrived here Monday at the head of a delegation for a five-day visit to Algeria at the invitation of the Ministry of Planning.

LIBYA

U.S. To Resume 'Provocative Aggressive Maneuvers'

LD120915 Tripoli JANA in English 0819 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, Jumada Athani 1, Feb 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The U.S. war ministry "The Pentagon", announced on Monday that the 6th Fleet's aircraft and ships will resume their terrorist aggressive manoeuvers at the first minute of today's morning opposite the Libyan Arab shores.

The Pentagon said that the fleet's F-14 and F-18 fighter aircraft and both aircraft carriers *Coral Sea* and *Saratoga* will start their 4 day manoeuvres in the southern Mediterranean.

REUTER quoted U.S. government's officials, who asked to remain unidentified, as saying that any of the fleet's 32 war ships currently operating in the Mediterranean waters do not intend to sail in the Gulf of Sidra.

Al-Qadhdhafi Threatens Installation of USSR Missiles

AU111531 Rome ANSA in English 1518 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text](ANSA) Rome, February 11 — Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi today urged the Italians to "get it into the Americans' heads" that, as long as "justice is not given to the Palestinian people, not only will there never be peace in the Middle East, but world peace itself will always be in danger".

In an interview published by the Turin daily, *LA STAMPA*, Al-Qadhdhafi said that, if the situation with the United States should "precipitate", "we would have what one might call a state of necessity" in which he would be forced to make a formal military alliance with the Soviet Union.

"The result would be the installation in Libya of very modern long-range nuclear missiles", the Libyan leader said. "If these lethal weapons were installed, all of Western Europe's missile arsenal would be automatically placed out of play".

Al-Qadhdhafi also called once more for a summit between himself and Italy's prime minister, Bettino Craxi, a Socialist Party member. "You tell me that Craxi, a Socialist, might have difficulty in meeting me", he said. "But I think that, in order to make history, you sometimes have to have the courage not to pay too much attention to the day-to-day news".

The interviewer reminded the Libyan leader that, after the Palestinian attacks which left 20 dead at Vienna and Rome's Fiumicino Airport on December 27, Craxi could hardly meet him unless Al-Qadhdhafi himself made some concrete gesture to pave the way, for example by urging the Palestinians to desist from actions of this kind against friendly countries.

"I am against actions like Fiumicino and Vienna" he replied. "Among other things, they are meaningless. But I must remind that who are justly indignant (over the attacks) that... it is truly difficult to put oneself in the shoes of people chased from their own land, of young people who have seen their parents and little brothers murdered, guilty only of being Palestinians".

"Those young people cannot make certain distinctions as the rest of us do. Who can proble their infinite desperation? However that may be, I will try to convince them to fight only in Palestine. But you Italians, you Europeans, should give me a hand...".

In other points, Al-Qadhdhafi discussed the chances for an agreement with Israel on the Middle East crisis, the effects of the collapse in oil prices, and his view of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

On an agreement with Tel Aviv, he pointed out that the "Zionist entity, a body extraneous to the land of Palestine" will "never give up anything, but not a single brick" despite the "illusions" entertained by "'Arafat and some other gentlemen" that Israel may hand back the West Bank and Gaza. "So the fight must continue, because Israel gives us no possibility of making peace", he said. "Israel's very existence is the negation of peace".

"(The Israelis) in fact always need to wage war because if the tension should one day fall, American aid would cease and infinite domestic contradictions would surface, so that everything would melt like wax in the fire".

On oil prices he said Libya would defend its economic standing "tooth and nail", for example, "by freezing contracts and payements, or aligning payments with oil prices... or even suspending production for a year to make the barrel of oil return to its right price".

Asking the interview to "underscore what I say here, it is very important", Al-Qadhdhafi also warned that if people going on working for lower oil prices, "the Gulf war will fatally worsen and suck in Saudi Arabia and the Emirates. It would be a terrible blaze".

On Reagan, he said, "I try in vain to find a reason for his irresponsible attitudes". "When he was elected, we thought that since he was old, he would be wise. We thought that an actor is an artist so, as such, not a wicked man, but instead.... But maybe the attack on his life, sickness and age have ruined his arteries. I am also convinced his entourage has been infiltrated by Zionists who profit from his senility. Thus, it would seem he wanted to turn the Mediterranean into a film set... but the Mediterranean is not Hollywood. Reagan's policy threatens peace. Reagan is playing with fire".

VOGAH: Al-Qadhdhafi, King Hassan Discuss Gulf War

LD120655 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0215 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] A telephone conversation took place yesterday between the brother leader of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and Moroccan monarch King Hassan II, on the issue of the Gulf war.

U.S. To Protect Israeli Planes Over Mediterranean

LD111521 Tripoli JANA in English 1432 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] London, Jumada Awal 30, Feb 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — U.S. Department of War (The Pentagon) has announced that U.S. Government has decided to give protective support to commercial Israeli planes should Libyan Arab fighter jets intercept them across the Mediterranean Sea.

Israel's Rabin Confirms Protection

LD120943 Tripoli JANA in English 0817 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Beirut, Jumada Athani 1, Feb. 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Terrorist Yitzhaq Rabin, the enemy's war minister, announced that the U.S. Sixth Fleet will protect the Israeli airliners on their routes from and to occupied Palestine. In a speech addressing the Foreign and Security Committee of the Zionist Knesset yesterday, he said that the Israeli airliners will be safe thanks to the American 6th Fleet currently operating in the Mediterranean.

Foreign Liaison Bureau Attacks U.S. Veto Abuse

LD111912 Tripoli JANA in English 0904 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, February 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau this morning summoned all ambassadors and heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau informed the ambassadors and heads of diplomatic missions of Jamahiriyah's stand on the seriousness of veto misuse by the American Government.

The committee pointed out that the latest American Administration veto was the third within a month of its kind against Security Council decisions on Arab causes which constitute a blind bias in favour of the Zionist enemy and serious abuse of veto right in the Security Council primarily to maintain for the original purpose of vesting this extraordinary right to some countries was to maintain international peace and security [sentence as received]

The committee asserted that the United States used the veto to undermine the principles, objectives and purposes of the United Nations and against peoples victim of racism and Zionism. America made itself the protector of every terroristic regime and exploits international law for its self interest rendering the Security Council impotent to fulfill its primary responsibility in the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah called for the need to take vigorous measures to put an end to American abuse and violation of international law. It further called for a review of the veto system.

Chadian Claims of Libyan Action Called 'Untruthful'

LD111216 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1045 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Feb (JANA) — Hissein Habre and his clique have claimed in untruthful statements that the Jamahiriyah is preparing to undertake military action in order to overrun Chad. JANA's editor for African affairs has commented on these claims, saying that it is ridiculous that the name of Libya is thrown in whenever fighting between the Chadian tribes, which are killing each other there, breaks out.

He stressed that it is not possible for the Jamahiriyah, which has done so much to end the fratricide inside Chad and has made available all means to achieve security and stability in this country, to do what Habre and his clique have claimed.

The editor for African affairs pointed out that the problem of Chad, as it is known to all, is a tribal war which all sides have failed to resolve and that the Jamahiriyah is still committed to noninterference in this tribal war. He also said that the Jamahiriyah, with the rest of the African countries, aspires to find a solution for the Chadian problem. It continues to invite all the sides in Chad to lay down their arms and realize national reconciliation.

JANA's editor for African affairs emphasized that the statements made by Habre and his clique provide irrefutable evidence of Habre's clinging to power, and for this reason he involves the name of Libya whenever fighting between Chadian tribes, which are killing each other there, breaks out.

Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Group Arrives 10 Feb

LD111614 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Member of the Presidium of the Soviet Committee of Afro-Asian Solidarity, (Saranmov), and an accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Saranmov stressed that his visit comes in the framework of solidarity with the Libyan Arab people against U.S. and Zionist threats and their struggle against these threats.

Khalkhali-Led Iranian Delegation Holds Talks

LD111604 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1440 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Feb (JANA) — A meeting was held this morning at the headquarters of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison between members of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and the Iranian delegation led by Ayatollah Mohammad Khalkhali, member of the Shura Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the framework of continuing contacts between the two brotherly countries.

Views on the brotherly relations that link the brotherly peoples and joint bilateral action to confront U.S. threats and provocations against the revolutions in Libya and Iran were exchanged at the meeting.

The Iranian delegation reaffirmed the Iranian people's and revolution's stand beside the Libyan Arab people in their confrontation against U.S. threats and provocations against their national choices, and that the Iranian people will meet any action taken by the United States against the Libyan Arab people.

The Iranian delegation commended the efforts made by the brother leader of the revolution to support Muslims everywhere, explaining that the Iranian people highly appreciated these efforts.

Austria's Bruno Kreisky Leaves Tripoli 11 Feb

LD111955 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Mr Bruno Kreisky, the former Austrian chancellor, left Tripoli this afternoon following a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah during which he took part in the international intellectual conference on imperialism and vacuum [as heard], which is continuing its proceedings these days in the city of Al-Bayan Al-Awwal, Benghazi.

MOROCCO

Foreign Minister Condemns Iranian Aggression

LD112035 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II is watching the developments of the Iraq-Iran war with great interest. The king issued instructions that Morocco should participate in the meetings of the 7-member committee, which will be held tomorrow in Baghdad to study ways of confronting the Iranian aggression against Iraqi territory. This was announced by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali in a statement to MAP.

Following the new Iranian aggression against Iraq, the minister said the official spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation had earlier expressed the government's condemnation of this aggression and called for an immediate withdrawal from Iraqi territory and reason and wisdom in order to end this war.

According to the Arab and Islamic responsibilities of Morocco, because King Hassan II is the chairman of the Arab summit and the Islamic summit, our position is clear and well-defined toward these aggressive actions against an Arab country to which we are bound through the Arab League Charter.

Abdellatif Filali added: His majesty has followed the recent developments with great interest and instructed Morocco to participate in the meetings of the 7-member committee which will hold an emergency meeting in Baghdad tomorrow to study ways to confront and defeat this aggression.

The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation concluded his statement by saying: I would have liked to participate personally in this meeting, but I have to remain in Morocco to receive the FRG foreign minister whose official visit to our country will begin the day after tomorrow.

His majesty commissioned Dr Azzedine Laraki, minister of national education, and Ahmed Sharkaoui, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, to attend this meeting.

Government Voices 'Deep Concern'

LD111257 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Rabat, Feb 11, (MAP) — The Government of Morocco has voiced deep concern over the escalation of war between the two Islamic states, Iraq and Iran, "a war which is likely to complicate the situation and annihilate all Islamic and international efforts to put an end to this unjustified war", a spokesman of the Moroccan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation said Monday.

"The Kingdom of Morocco, said the spokesman, given its total attachment to its Islamic and Arab commitments and anxious about averting bloodshed of Moslems, appeals for Iran to halt its military operations inside the Iraq territory and calls on the two parties to consider the spirit of Islam and act accordingly in order to safeguard life and dignity of Moslems. It also calls upon the Islamic ummah to make further efforts to stop this hemorrhage whose serious consequences would constitute a catastrophe for the whole Islamic world".

SUDAN

Foreign Ministry Urges End to Iran-Iraq War

JN111733 Khartoum SUNA in English 1722 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Khartoum, Feb 11 (SUNA) — Sudan condemned the continuity of the Iraq Iran war and called on Iran to withdraw its troops without preconditions. In a communique issued today the Foreign Ministry urged the warring countries to put an end to the war between them. Sduan expressed anxiety and regret over the fighting which is taking place since yesterday when the Iranian troops launched an offensive against the Iraqi targets.

Ugandan Delegation Requests Mediation Efforts

JN111547 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Feb (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub has disclosed that the Ugandan delegation which visited the country recently has requested Sudan's mediation to achieve stability and security in Uganda. He said that Sudan agreed to the request by the Ugandan delegation. This came during the minister's meeting with heads of the national and party media organs at noon today.

The foreign minister said that the message which General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, received from Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni as conveyed by the Ugandan delegation at the beginning of this week, asserts the strong relations between the two countries and shows concern for developing fraternal relations and keeping them away from international polarization. The minister said that in his message to Gen Siwar al-Dhahab, President Museveni called on Sudan to exert efforts to convince the Ugandan parties which rejected cooperation with the new regime in Uganda and fled to Sudan to cooperate with the new regime.

Further Details

JN111805 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Khartoum, Feb 11, (SUNA) — The Ugandan delegation which visited Sudan recently has asked for Sudan's help in maintaining peace and security there, Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub revealed today. Ayyub briefing newsmen here today also admitted that Sudan has accepted the Ugandan request and carried out endeavours on this regard. Museveni reaffirmed his readiness to negotiate with the other Ugandan factions in order to reach a peaceful settlement, Ayyub said, adding that the Ugandan president pointed out that all the former governmental troops had yielded to the new authorities.

The Sudanese authorities, in accordance with Museveni demands, had contacted the Ugandan factions and organized the Ugandan delegates visit to Juba capital of the Southern Region, Ayyub said. He added the Ugandan delegates had conferred with the Ugandan factions requesting their return home.

Anya Nya Two Forces Down SPLA Helicopter

JN111749 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Khartoum, Feb. 11 — SUNA — The Ayna Nya Two forces have shot down a helicopter belonging to Sudan People's Liberation Army of Col. John Garang in the Upper Nile, Defence Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah said today. The minister said the Anya Nya Two troops are working in collaboration with army in chasing away the forces of Col. Garang along the joint frontiers with Ethiopia.

The helicopter which was shot down by the Anya Nya Two at Bokting in the Upper Nile near the Ethiopian Borders, had been spotted ferrying supplies to the forces of Col. Garang in the recent days, the minister said.

The Anya Nya Two is a splinter group that had been fighting the government but it halted activities after the April popular uprising and accepted the dialogue approach.

Rebels Claim 18 Government Troops Killed

EA112006 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Excerpt] SPLA forces under the command of Maj Gawig Duwal conducted two successful raids on Waat town, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. According to our correspondent in Upper Nile, the first raid on Waat was on 4th February 1986, in which 11 enemy soldiers were killed. The second raid, on 8th February 1986 resulted in the burning down of the whole market in Waat and killing of seven enemy soldiers and wounding five others and destroying one bore well. Correspondents said that the enemy soldiers in Waat were newly brought from Khartoum.

TUNISIA

Government Affirms Solidarity With Iraq

LD111759 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] The Tunisian Republic received with great dismay the news of the escalation of the Iraqi-Iranian war through the attack launched by Iranian forces in the past 2 days and their seizing of Iraqi territory. This news has caused great concern to President

Habib Bourguiba who has always condemned this war and warned against its dire consequences for the two concerned countries in particular and for the region in general.

The Tunisian Government has expressed its deep indignation that this attack was a response to repeated attempts by well-meaning people to end this war and its tragedies. It was also a response to Iraq's positive view of these efforts by people who still believe that war is not the right way to solve problems, whatever they may be, and that peaceful negotiation would secure everyone's interests and safeguard coexistence between peoples.

Therefore, the Tunisian Government strongly urges that this offensive be stopped immediately and calls on world public opinion to intensify and coordinate its efforts to end this war, to impose peaceful solutions on the conflicting parties in order to distance the threat of tension from the region, and to prevent its aggravating consequences from affecting world peace.

The Tunisian Government has expressed its solidarity with the Iraqi Government, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Beji Caid Essebsi spoke to Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz about this.

A delegation will leave Tunis in the next few hours to take part in the seven-man committee which will meet in Baghdad in the context of the Arab League to discuss the situation.

President Receives Klibi, Message From Gabon Leader

LD111438 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba received Chedli Klibi, the Arab League secretary general, after his return from Gabon. He stated that he conveyed a verbal message from President El-Hadj Omar Bongo.

He said that he discussed the painful events currently taking place in the Arab east between the two neighboring Muslim countries, Iraq and Iran.

President Habib Bourguiba expressed his great concern over the continuation of this war and his support for efforts to begin peace talks and finally solve the conflict between the two countries in accordance with international law.

ETHIOPIA

Greek Foreign Minister Leaves After Four-Day Visit

EA112132 Addis Ababa Domestic Service Amharic
1700 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Mr Karolos Papoulias has stated that a joint commission work on strengthening the long standing historical relations and comprehensive cooperation between revolutionary Ethiopia and Greece would soon be formed. The Greek foreign minister, stated this today at Debre Zeit airport at the end of his 4-day working tour of revolutionary Ethiopia.

In his statement, the foreign minister said the talks with senior officials during his stay in Ethiopia were based on mutual understanding, adding that they had revealed the willingness of the two sides for future cooperation. The foreign minister went on to say that his working tour at the head of a high-level Greek delegation has opened a new chapter, adding that it would make possible the formation of a joint commission and open up new areas of cooperation.

Mr Karolos said the joint cooperation commission will cover the light and medium industrial, agricultural, educational, cultural, tourism and other sectors, explaing that exhaustive discussions had been held by professionals of the two sides. He said his country would continue to help towards alleviating the problems of our country's drought-hit compatriots.

He noted that his talks with Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE [Workers Part of Ethiopia] Central Committee Secretary general, PMAC chairman and command-in-chief of the revolutionary armed forces, on bilateral issues and the exchanges of views with senior officials had been fruitful.

The foreign minister was seen off at Debre Zeit airport by Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and foreign minister.

ANC Press Release on South African's Resignation

EA111145 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English
to South Africa 1930 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Compatriots: A press release of the African National Congress following the resignation of Dr Van Zyl Slabbert from the racist tricameral parliament in South Africa last Friday [7 Feb] reads as follows:

An act of vision has made this February day a moment of pride for all the people in South Africa. A solemn salute of honor is due to Dr Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert who earlier on Friday announced his resignation from the South African parliament. Never in the history of our country has a white establishment political leader confronted the inequaity of the system of white minority domination as Dr Slabbert did on Friday.

We salute his courage, his honesty, and his loyalty to a common South African nation. These have led him to abandon a privileged and prestigous political position, an act which will be totally unacceptable to many of the people among whom he was born and bred. Yet again, millions of our people of all races will acclaim Dr Slabbert as a new Voortrekker who has broken with the tradition of Afrikaaner and white leadership which has sanctiified racism and racial superiority. He has aligned his being and his talent with the countless heroes and heroines who have perished in the struggle to assert the common unity of the people of South Africa.

His refusal to remain in the racist tricamerical parliament must serve as an example to all who consider themselves opponents of the apartheid system and yet continue to be part of the oppressive and repressive structure of the system of white minority rule. This includes all those who man the Bantustans, sit in the tricameral parliament and others who might wish to serve in Botha's proposed National Statutory Council.

We take seriously Dr Slabberts call for a negotiated settlement of the South African question. We would like to reiterate that we are always ready to negotiate for a South Africa which belongs to all who live in it, black and white. But no negotiations are possible while the Botha regime refuses to recognize that our people must live together in one country as equals and each with the right to vote for the political representative of their own choice. Our task remains that of removing the apartheid system in its totality.

Therefore, the struggle must and will continue for the removal of the apartheid regime and the institution of a democratic system of government in a united South Africa. We look forward to Dr Slabbert's contribution towards the achievement of that goal.

African National Congress National Executive.

ANC Issues Call for 'One Man, One Vote'

EA092224 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English
to South Africa 1930 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Station commentary entitled "No Negotiated Settlement Under Apartheid"]

[Text] Compatriots, the unfolding of events inside and outside our country points to one thing and one thing only: that the beginning of the collapse of the apartheid system has commenced. The repeated calls from within the White camp telling Botha to find a so-called amicable solution to the racial problem show that even the whites are now aware that apartheid is dying. However, the ruling clique, like all other oppressive dictators of this nature, is still determined to struggle for its survival.

Today, Botha's struggle is for survival. His plans are only meant to add as much days as possible to the lifespan of apartheid. That is why last week on Friday [7 Feb], when opening his racist parliament, Botha claimed that his regime was now prepared to give Africans a voice in the running of the country. He then announced the intention to establish a so-called national (? security) council which will include all the sellouts in our community and they will meet under Botha's chairmanship. [word indistinct] Botha claimed that he was opening doors to Africans to voice their opinions about the running of the country.

On Thursday this week, the racist foreign minister, Roelof Botha, told foreign correspondents in Cape Town that he does not rule out the inevitability of a black president by the end of this century. He, however, added that that can only happen along the lines charted out by the racist regime based on so-called power sharing.

He also said with the (? security) council Africans can push their ideas and views until such time that there can be a black president. All this empty talk is based on the regime's strategy of a so-called negotiated settlement. The racists, having realized that apartheid is crumbling, are now trying a new tactic that will ensure the preservation of white minority domination. This noise about power sharing is solely aimed at that, but the policy of our people does not permit of that.

We, the oppressed majority, will never accept any solution that is not based on one man, one vote. We maintain that the first thing that has to be done is to transform our country into a democratic state based on the principle of one man, one vote. Any other negotiations will follow thereafter. Before any negotiations a genuine representative of the people must pass through an election test. Let (?the system) rid us of the self-appointed leaders.

In his New Year message to the nation, the president of the ANC Comrade Oliver Tambo stated that there can be no negotiated settlement as long as the regime refuses to accept the fact that our country must be a democratic non-racial and undivided entity.

[Begin Tambo recording] There can be no negotiated settlement of the South African question while the Botha regime continues to imprison our leaders and refuses to acknowledge that South Africa must become an undivided, democratic and non-racial country. It is today abundantly clear to all who look at our situation soberly that apartheid has proved to be a national disaster. The Pretoria regime has not once accepted that. It is dead set against the emergence of a fundamentally new social and political system in our country. These positions are the cause of the grave confrontation in South Africa, which will not cease until our country does indeed belong to all who live in it — black and white. [end recording]

Fellow countrymen: Botha is today portraying himself as a major protector of minorities, because he is trying to find a way of preserving white minority domination. The empty talks about power sharing are aimed at that goal. What really does the enemy mean about this power sharing? Who is sharing with whom? With whom are the people of South Africa expected to share power in their own country? They claim that they are (?proud) to protect the interests of the minorities, which will be dominated and suppressed by those of the majority. Which minorities [words indistinct] together? Is it not that the freedom charter of our people stated categorically that all national groups shall have equal rights? Which interests of minorities that are in contrast with those of the majority that Botha wants so much to protect?

It is clear, fellow countrymen, that the main objective of this jargon is to protect the interests of the people in power and nothing else. They are the only people who have a lot to lose with the implementation of the freedom charter. Our white compatriots might not be aware of it, but the fact is that the freedom charter is in their long term interest also.

But there is nothing in common between our freedom charter and the [words indistinct]. They are the minorities that Botha is talking about. Now, when he talks about power sharing, he means that the people of South Africa, after having suffered for so long, must still agree to open doors and share power with the big businessmen and land owners. In other words, we must not take over these industries, which are the pillar of the economy of this country. If we don't do that, then what independence are we taling about? How can we speak of independence when our national wealth [words indistinct] is still owned by a few exploiters? How can we be free when the big industries which maintain the economy of this country are still in private hands? How can we determine our independent line of development while the wealth of the country is not in our hands? Botha knows very well that political independence without economic independence is no [word indistinct]. The one who holds the economy plays the tune and the rest will have to dance. Now, are we expected to dance to the tune of the government with (?open) [word indistinct]? Is is to our [word indistinct]? Needless to say that such a situation will mean that the sacrifices of our forefathers, our relatives and friends who have died over these years of (?travail) will have (?been in vain). It will mean the tree of freedom that Solomon (Mashambe), Bengamin Moloise, (?James) (Mludi) and many others watered with precious blood will not have [word indistinct] (?anyone).

In other words, for our nation to agree to Botha's negotiated settlement under apartheid will be tantamount to betraying the (?martyrs) who have died for our nation. The position of the democratic majority in our country today is that there is nothing that we can talk about with Botha except the issue of the transfer of power to the majority. We are not struggling in order to set around a conference table with the murderers of our people and draft a new constitution for our country. We are saying the country must first be transformed into a democratic one along the lines of one man, one vote, and thereafter the elected representatives will sit around a conference table and draft the constitution for those (?in) [words indistinct]. Without [word indistinct], how can we determine who is representing whom? Any Tom, Dick and Harry can claim to be a leader and then demand a (?status) seat at the conference table.

On the other hand, we (?disagree) to a conference table discussion with Botha today when he still keeps our leaders in jail. Secondly, we, the democratic majority, maintain that Botha's regime is illegal and has no right whatsoever to decide for the people. We say the apartheid regime is based on inequality, on (?domination) of one race or another. (?Such a few) cannot under any circumstances bring democratic rights. So, when you talk about a democratic constitution, we cannot expect an undemocratic enemy like Botha to [words indistinct].

In the first place, Botha is the representative of the white race and a big capitalist. All what he does is in the interest of his constituents. That is why he never cares when our people are murdered in their hundreds. That is why, instead of listening to our demands, he simply declares a state of emergency. That is why when after [words indistinct] crisis in education conference last (?September), his minister of education, De Klerk, declared that there will never be a non-racial and democratic system of education as long as the Nationalist party is (?in)[word indistinct] in this country. With his statement (?on Tuesday) De Klerk was expressing the views of his constituents, a racist element within the white community, so how can you expect such racists to draft a constitution for our country? That is why we the oppressed (?but)[word indistinct] majority maintain that the only thing that we can talk about with Botha is the mechanism for the (?staged) transfer of power unto the hands of the majority. If he is not prepared to discuss that we will still take over that power [wrds indistinct]. We are not begging him to transfer it.

Others within the ruling clique claim that the ANC is power (?hungry) and that it does not want to share power with other political (?groupings). This is utter nonsense. In the first place, the ANC does not want power for the sake of it, but it is leading the people who are fighting for power, it is the majority of the people of ourcountry under the ANC'S leadership that want power. We say the first thing is to transform our country into a democratic (?state) and let people to decide who must [words indistinct].

It is not because we are [word indistinct], but it is because it is only the ANC [words indistinct] element together with the mass democratic movement of our people that represent the interest of the nation. That is why, as Comrade Tavo Mbeki [words indistinct] our main task today is to pin on our banners the demands of [words indistinct].

[Begin Mbeki recording] The first and most important thing that we need to do is to pin on our banners the demand: Botha must go. Botha must go, because he does not represent the people of South Africa. His regime is illegitimate and unacceptable, even when it has a sprinkling of puppets who have been rejected by the black people. Botha must go, because his rule can only mean untold suffering for the majority of the people of our country. Let the call resound throughout our country: the tyrant Botha must go. Let us make this call wherever we meet, whatever struggle we are engaged in, be it local or national. We are not asking the [word indistinct] to reform the apartheid system. We are not interested whether he keeps as they are or amends the immorality and mixed marriages acts. We are not pinning our hopes on Botha setting down with us around a conference table to draw up a new democratic constitution for South Africa. We are not pinning our hopes on this, because we know Botha is not interested in a just solution of the South African problem. All that interests him is the defense and perpetuation of the apartheid system which we have rejected in our millions.

Dear compatriots, the solution to our problems lies in the downfall and destruction of the Botha regime. The tyrant Botha must go. We should not allow anybody to divert us from this demand. We must reject unequivocally all the lies that are told that Botha is experiencing a change of heart, that this tyrant has suddenly become a reformer and a peace maker. There can be no sharing of interests between ourselves and our oppressors. Botha must go. And yet we know that the Botha-Malan regime will not disappear simply because we say so. It is only through unrelenting, all-round political and military struggle that we will force the Botha regime to go. When we say Botha must go, we mean that we are no longer prepared to be ruled by a regime which has no authority to govern our country — a regime whose illegal rules we are challenging every day. It is therefore clear that in our continuing offensive against the Pretoria regime we must [words indistinct] so that we are no longer prepared to be ruled by the racist and fascist clique of usurpers. We must destroy the enemy organs of government. We must render them ineffective and inoperative. [end recording]

But this does not in any way mean that the ANC is not prepared to hold talks with the regime. Any such talks can only take place, as our president put it, after the regime has, among other things, released our imprisoned leaders and declared its intention to genuinely dismantle apartheid.

[Begin Tambo recording] [words indistinct] political figures which have to have been released, enabling the people's leaders like Comrade Nelson Mandela and others to participate in such talks on the basis of unrestricted freedom of each movement and association in the country. They would have to have the freedom to [words indistinct] of leaving the country and going abroad [word indistinct] (?or) visiting. Secondly, the regime would have to prepare for talks on (?procedures) aimed not at reforming the apartheid system, but at replacing it with a new social system along the lines of the freedom charter. Other conditions will be more properly elaborated when all the political leaders and prisoners are released and in full consultation with them. There are conditions but we do not have to [words indistinct] (?prepare) a proper consensus among the [word indistinct] of our people. [end recording]

In the meantime, the ANC [words indistinct] will continue to have some discussions with those who are opposed to the (?matter). (?but) all those who are opposed to racism and fascism must act together to end white minority rule. In this regard, the ANC will continue to encourage individuals and groups within our country to contribute what they can towards the victory of democratic government. It is with this view in mind that we have met and will continue to meet various people, including business (?people), politicians, trade unionists, religious people to encourage the broadest possible united offensive against apartheid.

KENYA

Greek Foreign Minister Meets With Ministers

NC081633 Athens Domestic Service in Greek
1600 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias, who is continuing his African tour, met with Kenya's ministers of foreign affairs and national defense in Nairobi. During these sessions, Papoulias explained Greek foreign policy and expressed Greece's desire to further promote bilateral relations in the fields of economics, technology, tourism, and education.

UGANDA

Kigongo Says NRC To Expand Membership Roll

EA111124 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English
11 Feb 86 p1

[Text] Kampala, Monday: Uganda's new legislative body, called the National Resistance Council (NRC), is to be enlarged to 100 or more members, its chairman, Mr Moses Kigongo, told newsmen yesterday.

President Museveni was on Saturday officially sworn in as a member of the NRC, which so far consists of a nucleus membership of 23. The original membership consists of Mr Museveni (president), Dr Samson Kisekka (prime minister), Mr Moses Kigongo (chairman), two women, one Roman Catholic priest, the commander of the National Resistance Army (NRA), Mr Elly Tumwine, his deputy, Mr Fred Rwigyema, a member of the overall command, Mr Salim Saleh, members of the NRA HighCommand, senior NRA officers, and civilians.

At the beginning of this month, the National Resistance Council meeting in Kampala elected Mr Museveni as chairman of the National Resistance Movement. Before his election he had been interim chairman of the NRM since the death of its first chief, Prof Yusuf Lule, about 2 years ago. Prof Lule was the country's first post-Amin president. At the time of Mr Lule's death, Mr Museveni was first vice chairman of the NRM, while Mr Kigongo was second vice chairman.

Mr Kigongo told newsmen in an interview that the full council would accommodate representatives from all political parties, as well as nonpartisan ones from all districts to be elected democratically under the guidance of the council.

Meanwhile, Mr Museveni has invited diplomats, religious leaders and press to see for themselves the atrocities committed by former presidents Milton Obote and General Tito Okello.

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CHAD

Rebels Ready for Unconditional Peace Talks

AB110848 Paris AFP in English 0752 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text]Ouagadougou, Feb 11 (AFP)—The Chad rebel movement GUNT headed by former President Goukouni Oueddei is ready to negotiate a peaceful settlement with the government without any pre-conditions, senior GUNT official Rakhis Mannany told AFP here Monday night.

Mr Mannany is in charge of defence matters on the permanent secretariat of GUNT (Transitional Government of National Union), which holds northern Chad with the backing of Libya. He said GUNT had now succeeded in reuniting all the factions which were party to the Lagos agreements of 1979 — except for the forces of current Chadian President Hissein Habre — and that the time had come "to open the doors to negotiation, without putting ourselves forward in a position of weakness."

Mr Mannany said negotiations might be staged here in Burkina Faso, or in Ghana, where he is due next on a mission to explain GUNT's availability for unconditional peace talks. He arrived from Mali, where he delivered a message from Mr Goukouni relating to President Moussa Traore's failed bid to arrange a meeting between Mr Goukouni and Mr Habre in March last year.

Mr Mannany dismissed as "pseudo-reconciliation" this weekend's meeting in Gabon of several anti-GUNT factions. He said it was a French-inspired manoeuvre to pretend GUNT had lost substance.

Continuing Reportage on Fighting in North

Kouba Olanga Recaptured

AB111923 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] The victory of a people depends on their determination. Kouba Olanga is still under the control of the legal forces of Chad. Yes, Kouba is still a Chadian town. This show of determination has achieved positive res//ts because the Libyan invaders have been forced out of Kouba Olanga. The counter-offensive was launched this morning by the Chadian National Armed Forces. Our valiant fighting forces are now combing out the town. This is the latest piece of news we have received so far.

Envoy in Paris Confirms Report

AB121225 Paris AFP in French 1146 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Paris, 12 Feb (AFP) — The Chadian Government post of Kouba Olanga, located at some 550 km north of Ndjamena and which was attacked by the "Libyan troops and alike" on Monday, is under the control of the Chadian National Armed Forces (FANT), Chadian ambassador to Paris, Allam-Mi Ahmad stated today.

The assailants were defeated, he told AFP, and 350 of them including "black Libyans and nationals from various other African countries" were captured. "We are controlling the entirety of the zone." The details on the equipment seized will be made known later, Mr Allam-Mi said.

In the Oum Chalouba-Kalait zone, at about 750 km northeast of the Chadian capital, which was attacked early yesterday afternoon, the fighting continued into the night, the ambassador indicated. According to the Chadian radio, the government forces killed or captured "hundreds" of enemy troops. Oum Chalouba is the FANT's outpost in the northeast of Chad. It is located on the 16th parallel which was the "danger line" drawn up by France when its troops intervened in Chad in 1983-84 within the framework of the Manta Operation.

(In a communique sent out from Fada in northeast Chad to AFP in Paris, Mr Goukouni, president of the Transitional National Union Government, stated today that his forces had taken control of Kouba Olanga, Oum Chalouba and Koro-Toro.)

Libyans Open New Front

AB111956 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] We wish a lot of courage to our valiant armed forces whose fighting spirit, courage, and determination matches their refusal of (?humiliation), servitude, and slavery. The whole Chadian nation supports their acts which are sublimely in the national interests, especially at this very moment when these same forces are confronting the Libyan invaders on our soil, on another soil. [sentences as heard]

In fact, while the fighting was still going on in Kouba, the Libyans opened another warfront. This time they attacked Oum Chalouba-Kalait. According to information received just before the beginning of this newscast, the fierce fighting which began in the early afternoon at 1347 is still going on. Whatever the case may be, the Chadian people have a just cause which they will defend to the last.

GUNT Claims Capture of Towns

AB121045 Paris AFP in French 1027 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Paris, 12 Feb (AFP) — The Transitional National Union Government, GUNT, (armed opposition to President Hissein Habre) claimed today that it has captured the localities of Koro-Toro and Kouba Olanga, at 600 and 550 km respectively north of Ndjamena, and Oum Chalouba at about 750 km northeast of the capital. It attibutes responsibility for the resumption of fighting to the Ndjamena government.

In a communique sent out from Fada (northeast Chad) to AFP in Paris, Goukouni Oueddei, the GUNT president, stated that "on 10 February at 1500, the enemy forces attacked the outposts" of the GUNT. "The response of the National Liberation Army (ANL — the GUNT army) was energetic. Fighting took place at the 16th parallel. We have taken control of the Koro-Toro and Kouba Olanga garrisons."

The communique added that the Oum Chalouba garrison fell to the ANL on Tuesday and that the casualty counts will be sent out "very shortly." "Responsibility for the resumption of the hostilities falls on the Ndjamena reactionary group," the communique further said. Their "objective", it added, "is to destroy the peace initiatives of the GUNT and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) aimed at achieving a peaceful solution to the Chadian crisis."

The GUNT denies "categorically" the participation of Libyan troops in the fighting along with the ANL troops and "calls on all foreign states not to interfere in a purely Chadian matter because this can further complicate the matter."

Rebels Trained in Benin

AB112103 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Kouba Olanga is still under the control of the legal Chadian forces; better still Kouba is still a Chadian town. In spite of Libya's war of invasion in Chad, some patriots who were once on the side of Al-Qadhdhafi because of his oil money, have realized that Libya will not, and never will, favor of peace in Chad. Several of our fellow countrymen have left the camps in the occupied part of our country and have returned to free Chad, braving all the mortal dangers of the Libyan machines of repression. Others, who were living outside Chad, in Libya or elsewhere, have also tried to return to our camp with interesting stories. Their accounts of Al-Qadhdhafi's actions are [words indistinct].

In fact [words indistinct] the example we have today is a revelation made by Mr Salim Adep Bukignan. Mr Bukignan, who lives abroad and has just returned to Ndjamena, said this morning that some countries are Libya's satellites. They recruit and nurture mercenaries who are to be sent to Libyan training camps or to the battlefront in Chad. Mr Bukignan said for example that Benin is hosting group of representatives of the pseudo-government of the Transitional National Union Government at Libya's request, a group which is no less a branch of the Libyan People's Bureau in the Beninese capital. That is why the movement of Chadians in Cotonou are watched. Chadians who are to receive military training are sent to a camp called PK 18, 18 kilometers from Cotonou.

Among us Chadians, there are those who claim to be under the leadership of Al-Qadhdhafi. They are trained to serve as agents to carry out important, special missions. This holds for Abderrahmane Salfadine, who received in 1984 the sum of 120 million CFA francs from the Libyans to sabotage some government buildings and embassies in Chad. Mr Salfadine was ordered to set fire to the Ndjamena airport, blow up the U.S. Embassy in Ndjamena, and bribe prison wardens in order to obtain the release of Libyan prisoners of war. Most of these acts of sabotage have failed, largely due to the patriotism of some Chadians [words indistinct]. [passage indistinct]

GABON

Spending Cuts Announced Due to Oil Price 'Slide'

AB081244 Paris AFP in English 1149 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Libreville, Feb 8 (AFP) — Gabonese President Omar Bongo, responding to the recent slide in oil prices and in the dollar exchange-rate, has announced a plan to cut some 270 million dollars off the budget of his oil-rich central African state.

In a televised address to the country's estimated 1 million inhabitants, Mr Bongo said the "serious economic situation" both at home and abroad meant that 100 billion CFA francs would have to be cut from the 1986 budget, which had previously been set at 720 billion CFA (1.95 billion dollars). Half of the cuts, or 50 billion CFA, would be achieved by freezing all state investment contracts currently under discussion, as well as any others recently concluded but not included in the 1986 draft budget, the president added. This measure would also allow Gabon to save an estimated 90 billion CFA (244 million dollars) in 1987, Mr Bongo said. A further 18 billion CFA would be saved this year, as well as 30 billion in 1987, by cuts in current spending, he said, adding that salaries would be maintained "at their 1985 level."

Mr Bongo also announced the setting-up of a special commission to examine spending decisions by all state-funded bodies. "Absolute priority should be given to productive projects, particularly in the agricultural and mining sectors," he said.

In particular, Mr Bongo asked his government to "rapidly acquire significant holdings" in the trading and processing companies which are the main customers for Gabon's tropical wood output.

(?"I can assure you that our country) is not on the edge of a (?precipice.") He warned that the coming three years "are likely to be difficult if we don't watch out today."

Oil supplied 84 percent of Gabon's gross domestic product in 1983, with most of the rest being supplied by minerals such as manganese and uranium.

GHANA

PNDC Member on Relations With United States

AB102243 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Alhaji Mahama Idrissu has restated that the creation of a just and equitable international system is the only way in which genuine world peace can be assured. He noted that the exploitative the international trade and financial systems are the main cause of Third World nations' poverty, squalor, desease. He therefore called for a review of the present North-South relations to eradicate the unfavorable conditions. Alhaji Idrissu was speaking at the anniversary of the Tema branch of the Ghana-U.S. Friendship Association. The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] member noted that the Third World nations cannot get a good deal under the present international economic order in which the rich industrialized nations determined both the prices for their industrial products and those of the raw material of the developing countries.

Alhaji Idrissu noted, for instance, that developing countries can have a better deal if their products are guaranteed against fluctuations in commodities prices. He suggested that their products entering markets of the developed countries can also be duty free in addition to increased technical and financial assistance for a rapid development.

Alhaji Idrissu noted that certain trends in world affairs pose a serious threat to world peace. Examples are racism in South Africa and the outright syphoning out of wealth by multinational cooperations as in Namibia. The PNDC member urged members of the Association to use their platform to enhance areas of agreement between Ghana and the United States. The U.S. ambassador, Mr Robert Fritts, in his speech admitted that the world and North-South relations have been marked by varying degrees of injustice and inequality and hoped that current global trends will push North-South relations in positive directions. Mr Fritts said, contrary to reports, the United States has not cut its aid to Ghana, adding that with further commitment on the part of the United States this year, a greater cooperation could be achieved.

IVORY COAST

Diplomatic Relations Established With Cuba

AB111215 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 11 Feb 86

["Communique from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs" — read by announcer]

[Text] The Government of the Republic of Ivory Coast and the Government of the Republic of Cuba — who desire to strengthen their bonds of friendship and develop cooperation between their two peoples on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect of sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity, and noninterference in the internal affairs of each state — have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as of Tuesday, 11 February; that is as of today. The two governments will appoint their ambassadors at a convenient time.

LIBERIA

Foreign Minister on Possible Duvalier Asylum

AB112057 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr J. Bernard Blamo said the Liberia Government will have no reservation to grant asylum to former Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier and his family if such request was made. He said as a member of United Nations, Liberia believes in the right of asylum to anyone seeking to reside in our country.

Minister Blamo made the statement today in an interview with LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY LINA at the Foreign Ministry in Monrovia when he spoke on the trend of Liberia's foreign policy under the new civilian government. Certainly the government of Liberian will have no objection for a request to be placed and forwarded to us, Mr Blamo said, in relations to Duvalier's asylum. Liberia's foreign minister noted that Liberia believes in the universal declaration of human rights. He added that Liberia, Haiti, and Ethiopia were the few black nations that participated in the formation of the United Nations Charter in June 1945. Dr Blamo also recalled that Haiti and Liberian had enjoyed freindly and cordial relations over the years.

Commenting on the trend of Liberia's foreign policy following the transition from military to civilian rule, Minister Blamo said Liberia's foreign policy remains unchanged, or (?at least) in principle, although modifications may occur because of national interest. Dr Blamo further said Liberia as a founding member of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the Nonaligned Movement fully subscribes to the respective charters of those world bodies. Minister Blamo said Liberia will continue to foster international peace and cooperation as well as establish relations with an country willing to reciprocate friendship. Mr Blamo later pledged to do his utmost in meeting the challenges of the office of foreign minister of Liberia.

AFP Report

AB111601 Paris AFP in French 1543 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Monrovia, 11 Feb (AFP) — Liberia does not "object" to granting political asylum to the deposed Haitian president, Jean-Claude Duvalier and his followers, if an application is made to this effect, announced the Liberian minister of foreign affairs, J. Bernard Blamo on Tuesday in Monrovia. As a member of the United Nations, Liberia "believes in the right to grant asylum to any person who wants to live in our country," added the minister, pointing out to AFP however that Mr Duvalier had not yet applied for asylum in Liberia. [Words indistinct] and that they had maintained cordial and [words indistinct] relations." It will be recalled that the former Haitian president was granted temporary asylum in France at the end of last week.

Doe Speaks at Commissioning of New Officials
AB111006 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] President Samuel K. Doe has urged government officials to consistently remember that they are the servants of the people and they are therefore required to offer their best in order to enjoy the confidence and the respect of the people of this country. President Doe also (?told) the officials that they are expected to be honest, diligent, and willing to render sacrificial services to all those they come in contact with. The Liberian chief executive was speaking today when he commissioned several newly appointed government officials in the parlors of the Executive Mansion. President Doe further cautioned the officials that selfishness, greed, tribalism, among others, have no place among decent men and women as we hear in this replay of our recording from our national radio station:

[Begin Doe recording] We urge you to keep in mind that selfishness, greed, tribalism, and corruption have no place among decent men and women. [applause] (?Ladies and gentlemen), the days ahead will be most challenging for all of us. During this period, you will be required to [words indistinct] violence in order to foster peace and good will among all our citizens and promote good government in this republic. It is our hope [words indistinct] and the ministers of justice and labor will become even more vigilant in the discharge of their duties and ensure the speedy disposition of cases and all matters before them. At the same time, we expect that all those in positions of trust will take the necessary initiative needed to get things done. This will certainly relieve the Executive Mansion of the constant pressure imposed upon it from the outside, even in every simple matter.

Finally, as I induct you into office today, I want to (?impress) upon you the values of unity and patriotism. After all, this country is for all of us, and it is our duty to labor for its prosperity. The success of leadership depends on all of you. Our failure is your failure. We must therefore work together conscientiously and carefully to build our country and make Liberia a true haven for all of us to enjoy now and in the future. I thank you. [end recording]

Opposition Party Calls for New Elections,Power Sharing
AB110934 Paris AFP in English 0758 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Monrovia, Feb 11 (AFP) — The opposition Liberia Unification Party (LUP) has re-issued its call for an immediate all-party summit conference for national reconcilition to discuss a wide range of national issues, including a call for fresh elections or power-sharing.

In a memorandum Monday to the ruling National Democratic Party (NDPL) and two other opposition parties, the LUP proposed an agenda which includes power-sharing among the four political parties. The LUP said the posts of foreign minister, defence and five other cabinet posts should go the NDPL, while the remaining 11 cabinet posts should be shared mong the Liberia Action Party (LAP), the Unity Party (UP) and itself.

The memorandum also proposed that if fresh elections are not held, all political parties should have one-fourth each of the 90 seats in the legislature. LUP also said government should accept liability for the deaths of civilians during the November 12 coup plot, and pay for homes and houses looted or burnt. All political prisoners detained during the coup attempt should be compensated for damage they suffered, the LUP said.

The party also suggested that persons dismissed or retrenched by government for their political affiliation be re-instated with retroactive pay, and that all military and para-military personnel in civil offices be replaced by civilians. Molestation and harassment of motorists and the detention of travellers at military-controlled check points along highways should be stopped immediately, the LUP said.

The LUP, which along with the LAP and the UP filed a joint complaint to the Special Elections Commission about voting fraud during the October national polls, accused the commission of failing to investigate their complaint. "The elections commission has compromised with and admittedly participated to a large extent in the elections irregularities", the LUP charged.

NIGER

Diplomatic Relations Established With Zimbabwe
AB102024 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Unattributed announcement]

[Text] Loyal to the ideal of African unity, to the UN Charter, and to the Nonalignment Movement's principles, acting in accordance with the declaration of the UN General Assembly on the principles of the international law relating to the friendly relations and cooperation between states, and desirous of promoting and developing fruitful relationship of friendship and cooperation between their two countries and peoples, and positively contributing to the solution of the major problems of the African Continent and of the world in general, the Government of the Republic of Niger and the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe have decided to establish between them diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as of Monday, 10 Febrauary, 1986.

NIGERIA

Lagos Radio Reports 'Normalization' of Ties With UK
AB111529 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] The British Government has announced the appointment of Morton Ewans as Britain's new high commissioner to Nigeria. Mr Ewans is also accredited to Benin Republic as a nonresident ambassador. The last British high commissioner to Nigeria was recalled in mid-1984 following the diplomatic row generated by the Umaro Dikko affair. Britain had barred the Nigerian high commissioner in London, who was in Lagos for consultations, from returning to his post.

A Radio Nigeria correspondent remarked that the appointment of a new high commissioner by Britain indicates a normalization of relations between Nigeria and Britain. The correspondent says the Federal Government is expected to announce the appointment of a Nigerian high commissioner to Britain soon.

AFP Report

AB111410 Paris AFP in French 1324 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] London, 11 Feb (AFP) — The British Government announced on Tuesday the appointment of a new high commissioner (ambassador) to Lagos replacing its representative who had been recalled "for consultations" 18 months ago, at the start of a crisis in the Anglo-Nigerian bilateral relations. A spokesman of the Foreign Office pointed out that M.K. Ewans would assume his duties in Lagos at the end of February. This appointment, announced on Tuesday, is seen by diplomatic circles as a full restoration of diplomatic relations, even though the Foreign Office insisted on Tuesday that these relations were never broken off.

In an interview published on Tuesday by the financial daily, *THE FINANCIAL TIMES*, President Ibrahim Babangida announced for his part that the Nigerian Government was about to send a new ambassador to London. The deterioration in the relations between the two countries was sparked off in July 1985 in London by an attempt to kidnap former Nigerian transport minister Umaru Dikko who is being sought by his country for "corruption."

Nigeria, PRC Mark Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations

AB102207 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Nigeria and China today marked the 15th anniversary of their establishment of diploamtic relations. The minister of external affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, and his Chinese counterpart, Mr Wu Xuequian, exchanged messages of goodwill to mark the occasion. Diplomatic correspondent, Tuge Evoigbe, has the details:

[Evoigbe] Nigeria and China signed the communique formally establishing diplomatic relations in Cairo in 1971. The following year, an agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed by the two countries in Lagos. Since then, there has been exchange of economic and cultural delegations, for many Chinese are involved in the development of rice projects, bore-holes, industrial centers, sports, and acupuncture in different parts of Nigeria. Another agreement on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation was initialled in Lagos in MARCH 1981, and this led to the establishment of a joint commission which held its first session in Beijing in 1982. The second session was held in Lagos in June last year. The joint commission's major objective was to implement decisions that would lead to expansion of cooperation in agriculture, light industry, health, and metallurgy, as well as trade. But statistics show that the volume of trade between Nigeria and China has been declining in the past 4 years. As such (?will) the Chinese ambassador to Nigeria, Mr (Wang Husheng), agree to it?

[Begin (Wang) recording] [Words indistinct] You may call it countertrade, barter trade, or clear accounts trade; whatever we call it, anyhow, (?we enter into) a substantial trade agreement to supply each other with commodities needed by each other. In that case, we can help each other to strengthen our economic relations. At present, the trade relations — may I say the trade amount — between China and Nigeria is so insignificant. [end recording]

[Evoigbe] Mr (Wang) said China could supply essential raw materials for light industry to Nigeria and in return purchase cocoa beans, cashew nuts, palm kernels, and crude oil.

In their messages to each other today, the Nigerian and Chinese foreign ministers expressed their desire for both countries to further exploit areas for mutually beneficial cooperation. Prof Bolaji Akinyemi said in an interview that it was necessary for officials of both nations to meet to explore more avenues for economic cooperation.

[Begin Akinyemi recording] For my point of view, the emphasis should really now.... [changes thought] should be in the strengthening rather than Nigeria being used more or less like a trading post where you import all sorts of things — perishable goods and so on. I believe that experts on both sides need to sit down and look very carefully at the economic set-up of each country and see where emphasis should be put so that Nigeria could benefit from the Chinese experience beginning in the agricultural field, and of course, in small-scale industries. [end recording]

SENEGAL

Diouf Receives Visiting Spanish Foreign Minister

AB111540 Dakar Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] The Spanish minister of foreign affairs was received by the head of state this morning. After the meeting, Francisco Fernandez-Ordonex, the Spanish foreign minister, spoke to our reporter, Abdoulaye Ndiaye.

[Begin recording] [Fernandez-Ordonez] It is an honor for me to have met the president of the republic who is a great friend of Spain, of the Spanish government, and of the people. I presented him with a personal message from his majesty the king of Spain inviting him to undertake an official visit to Spain. The date will be fixed through diplomatic channels. I think that this visit will strengthen the [word indistinct] ties and the friendly relations between Senegal and Spain.

[Ndiaye] On cooperation in fishing, what will be done to strengthen this cooperation between Spain and Senegal?

[Fernandez-Ordonez] I can say that this cooperation is on a sound footing, which augurs well for the future. As you are aware Spain is now a member of the EEC, which is very interested in fishing with Senegal. Future cooperation in this area will be within the framework of the EEC. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Energy Minister Speaks on Savimbi's U.S. Visit

MB080928 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Comrade Pedro van Dunem Loy, minister of energy and petroleum and a member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party, returned to Luanda, our country's capital, this morning at the end of a 24-hour working visit to Cabinda. On arriving in Cabinda, Pedro van Dunem Loy, who is also minister of state for production, held a meeting with workers of the Cabinda Gulf Oil Company in Malongo with whom he examined issues connected with the present stance adopted by the Reagan administration aimed at fomenting bandit activities in Angola to destabilize our country economically. Speaking on the occasion, the party and government official said:

[Begin Van Dunem recording] We come here at a time when the world is disturbed by exaggerated reports of the visit to the United States by the ringleader of the bandits in order to, according to information from media sources, seek support that would enable him to eliminate communism in the southern region of our continent or prevent Soviet expansionism. I am talking about the visit to the United States by the traitor Savimbi, who is being received with the honors accorded to a head of state. He has met with the most senior U.S. officials, namely President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz, the secretary of defense, and other senior U.S. officials to convince them to give him what he considers to be the necessary support to enable him to continue his acts of destruction against our country, our people, and our national heritage, to continue his acts of genocide and murder in our country. It would seem strange if the Reagan administration had acted logically. They are receiving Savimbi at a time when in various parts of the world, particularly in southern Africa, actions are being undertaken to find a peaceful solution to the southern African proplem — to find a solution to the Namibian problem on the basis of the UN Security Council Resolution 435. They are receiving him at a time when the foreign ministers of the Frontline States and EEC countries are meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, to find ways of minimizing the effects of the racist South African reaction against these countries if compulsory economic sanctions were applied against the Pretoria regime. [end recording]

BOTSWANA

Lesotho Delegation Arrives, Meets Masire

MB111703 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] The Lesotho delegation which left this morning for consultations with six African states arrived in Botswana this afternoon. The delegation was met at the airport by the honorable minister of foreign affairs of Botswana, Dr G.K.T. Chiepe, and the chief of protocol, Mr (Etejeni).

The delegation then proceeded to the Department of External Affairs, where the leader of the delegation presented his majesty's letter to the president of Botswana, His Excellency Dr Q.K.J. Masire. In attendance at the handing over of the letter were the honorable minister of foreign affairs, Dr G.K.T. Chiepe, and permanent secretary to the president, Mr F.G. Mogaie, and secretary to the cabinet, Mrs G.G. Garebamono, and other top government officials.

The president expressed the hope to continue cooperation with Lesotho and appreciated the briefing by the delegation. The delegation also met the Zambian high commissioner.

The delegation will also visit Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambiqe, and Swaziland. The special delegation consists of Lieutenant Colonel Thaabe Letsie, a member of the military council; the honorable minister of foreign affairs, Mr L.B. Monyake; and senior government officials from the office of the chairman of the Military Council and the Foreign Ministry. The delegation will return to Maseru on Thursday, 13 February.

LESOTHO

King Moshoeshoe's Statement to Nation

MB101606 Maseru Domestic Service in Sesotho 1900 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Statement to the nation by His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] I extend respect and greetings to the entire Basotho nation within and without its boundaries. On 12 January this year, one of the nation's newspapers, *MOELETSI WA BASOTHO*, carried an item with headlines "Thesele Tsoha o tlo re Pholosa" [Moshoeshoe I rise up and come to our rescue]. Beginning on Wednesday, 15 January, Lesotho began experiencing a state of alarming upheaval that reminded some of us of the painful events of the past and left us wondering about the future.

On Friday, 17 January, rumors abounded of unusual activity at the army barracks and that there was friction within the army. On the evening of that day, we were greatly alarmed to see a group of heavily armed soldiers descending on the palace to inform me that they had brought a certain section of the army to surrender to me and hand over their weapons. The events of this particular day will be documented in the history of this nation one day.

In the early hours of Monday, 20 January, an incredible announcement was made over the nation's radio station, an announcement stating that the army of Lesotho had ousted from office all those who were in the former government and that the military had assumed power, with his majesty still as head of state.

I trust that many found it difficult to believe this new turn of events at first, but the statement was broadcast time and again, with the aim of insuring that each and every Mosotho became aware of, heard, and accepted the fact that a new era in Lesotho had begun. With the passage of time, Maseru's morning was pierced by traditional shrieks of jubilation and much song and dance that lasted the rest of the day. This was jubilation that heralded a new era in Lesotho of reconciliation and new standing, a Lesotho where all would work for peace and well-being for every Mosotho without discrimination. Yes, a new Lesotho.

Over and above all the reasons outlined by the chairman of the Military Council of Lesotho for its takeover of power, I believe that the military will continue to sort out all the irregularities it has uncovered since 20 January. At the moment, I wish to make this observation about the new Lesotho, a Lesotho of reconciliation, unity, peaceful coexistance, and the well-being and prosperity of the nations. This is a new Lesotho in which the primary objective of the Military Council and the Council of Ministers will be to ensure that there will no longer be any Mosotho who will be obliged to buy his access to what is his by right with a party political document. There will no longer be any Mosotho buying any service with a party political document. There will no longer be any Mosotho child buying favors with a party political document. There will no longer be any person, big or small, who will be discriminated against in apportioning the nation's good heritage or whatever good is brought into the country, when on the other hand he is, during times of hardship, expected to carry the load cheerfully and is not even given the opportunity to express his feelings without fear. There will no longer be any person who will be a captive of fear, a living corpse whose spirit is enslaved by a fear of those in power.

This is a new Lesotho in which each and every person of goodwill — man, woman, boy, or girl — will find himself free to attend meetings where the affairs of the home, village, and district are discussed, and where no one is discriminated against on the basis of his beliefs, where no group thinks itself superior to another, where both chief and subject will be freed from their fears and intimidations of the past, and where all will be regarded as worthy of service to the nation who diligently serve everyone with truth, justice, and dedication. This will be Lesotho where all will pool their resources to promote prosperity for the country and an improved standard of living, especially in rural areas and among the needy. Development should not be concentrated only in urban areas as before. Each and every Mosotho should feel free to contribute to the future prosperity of the country, and work selflessly, in truth, showing compassion and love.

In the new Lesotho, our hope is that all who were shown mercy and forgiveness by the military for allowing the take over of 20 January, and are even now comfortable in their own homes and free to carry on as normal citizens — which is contrary to what happened to others in similar circumstances in times past — will respect this act of compassion and not carry on in any manner that might be construed as a lack of appreciation for this act. All war and strife must come to an end and be in the past so that there is no cause for more widows and orphans. We should all look to the future with courage and forbearance.

In the past we paid lip service to the concept of unity, but today in the new Lesotho, we are compelled to show, particularly in our actions, that this nation is a united and democratic one. Unity must begin in the home, spread to the district level, and be part of the nation as a whole.

God Save Lesotho. Khotso, Pula, Nala. [Peace, Prosperity and Abundance]

MOZAMBIQUE

Cooperation Agreement With EEC Signed

MB090931 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] A few minutes ago in Maputo, Mozambique and the EEC signed documents concerning the first program of bilateral cooperation in the framework of the Third Lome Convention. This program comprises the field of rural development, food security, transport, and education.

Joaquim de Carvalho, Mozambican minister of foreign trade, and (Dieter Vries), EEC directory general for development, signed the accord.

Armed Forces Kill Six Saboteurs in Maputo Province

MB101939 Maputo Domestic Service in Portugese
1900 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Six armed bandits belonging to a group which was infiltrated into our country last January have been killed in Maputo Province by the Mozambique Armed Forces. Included among those killed was the head of the group. The armed bandits, specializing in the sabotage of high tension lines, were surprised by our Armed Forces on 4 February after destroying three pylons 4 km from the border with South Africa. According to a communique from the provincial military command received at our newsdesk this evening, the remaining armed bandits fled to South Africa in the face of fire from our forces. It will be recalled that following the sabotage of the powerline coming from South Africa, austerity measures in the use of power were introduced in the city of Maputo.

NOTICIAS Denounces Explosion on Maputo Beach

MB101846 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Today's edition of *NOTICIAS* newspaper carries an editorial assessing instances of destabilization carried out against our country in the past few days. According to *NOTICIAS*, the explosion of two antipersonnel landmines at the Costa Do Sol beach in Maputo on Thursday is a typical example of the destabilization action that our country has been subject to. According to the newspaper, this action is part of a strategy that has been gaining shape since the independence of our country: the booby-trapped pens, the Scala [Maputo coffee room] bombs, the parcel-bomb that murdered Ruth First, booby-trapped radios, explosive devices in vehicles, and so on. *NOTICIAS* says that these acts of terror are specifically aimed at ordinary citizens, and the paper says that bestiality of these crimes is even more evident when one takes into account that most of the devices and the places where they are installed show they are aimed at children.

According to *NOTICIAS*, the adult and child who were seriously injured on Thursday are part of what the Republic of South Africa and the armed bandits have defined as the enemy: the

Mozambican people. Accordingly, all of us — men, women and children, young and old — have been defined as the enemy. It is therefore imperative that we increase our vigilance and take special care of our children.

Dealing with a number of other actions carried out by the apartheid regime, the daily newspaper adds that the reoccupation of a part of the Angolan territory by South Africa, the threats by Pretoria against Botswana and Zimbabwe, the coup d'etat in Lesotho, and the increase in the supply of weapons and ammunition to the armed bandits in Mozambique are clear signs that the warmongering forces in Pretoria are not only betting on the nonfulfillment of South African promises but also are seeking to provoke an escalation of aggression in the entire region.

Accordingly, *NOTICIAS* concludes, they seek to prevent the continuation of important victorious actions that the Mozambican, Zimbabwean, and Angolan peoples attained last year against destabilization.

NOTICIAS further says that the main axis of this escalation in Maputo Province is the attack against the railroad network and the power lines, and the paper denounced the murder of defenseless people on the outskirts of Maputo together with the explosion of a number of devices aimed at civilians as part of terrorist actions planned by South African authorities.

NOTICIAS further notes that there is a continuing debate about state terrorism in the West. The international news agencies give wide coverage of the punitive measures, including military threats, and the use of economic sanctions against countries accused of involvement in terrorism. Moreover, *NOTICIAS* ends by denouncing the congenital complacency with which these same Western countries deal with South African state terrorism.

SOUTH AFRICA

BBC Reports Mandela To Be Released in Next Swap

MB111445 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1431 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] London, Feb 11, SAPA — Jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela will be released in the next stage of the East-West spy swap and messages have been exchanged between the Israeli prime minister, Mr Shim'on Peres, and the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, BBC television news reported today.

Reporting this morning's exchange of Soviet dissident Dr Anatoly Shcharanskiy for Soviet spies held by the West, the BBC said: "From Israel it is now learned that the next stage in the prisoner exchange will be the release of the South African black leader Nelson Mandela, who has been in prison since 1962.

"It is reported that messages on this issue were exchanged between the Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and the South African Prime Minister [as received] P.W. Botha.

"This follows Mr Botha's surprise announcement nearly two weeks ago that Mandela might be released on certain conditions."

Reporting from Johannesburg, BBC correspondent Michael Buerk said: "It has become clear that President Botha knew about the arrangements for Shcharanskiy's release when he opened Parliament 10 days ago.

"It is thought here that the scheme was originally advanced by American diplomats to pave the way for Mandela to be set free, and that negotiations have subsequently taken place between South Africa and several other governments.

"It is known that ministers here are anxious to release Mr Mandela and are afraid of the consequences should he die in jail. However, the security forces, whose influence on government policy is considerable, are worried about huge demonstrations which might occur should he be set free in South Africa."

Interviewed during the bulletin, the leader of the Social Democrat Party in the House of Commons, Dr David Down, said: "I think it (the prisoner exchange) probably will pave the way for Nelson Mandela to be released, although I only hope it's clear that Nelson Mandela should be released into South Africa and not released from prison only to be exiled to one of the Frontline African states."

Dr Owen said that if Mandela was released into South Africa the implications would be dramatic.

"He will become immediately, in my view, the authoritative voice of the black people. He will provide what is at the moment a rather disparate black movement with a single unified black leader and therefore somebody who, if the South African Government would want to, and I have serious doubts that they do, enter into serious negotiation with.

"If they banish him and he flies to somewhere like Lusaka, then I must say I believe the release will be purely and simply a gesture and will not bring about any immediate changes. Though even so, Nelson Mandela out of prison and in the Frontline States will be the focus of a united African movement."

The opposition Labour Party's shadow foreign secretary, Mr Dennis Healey, said he thought there was a link between the prisoner exchanges and the release of Mr Mandela.

"I think Botha does want to release Mandela. The trouble is I don't think Mandela would agree to be released unless he is in a position to start negotiating on behalf of the blacks of South Africa as leader of the African National Congress. Whether Mr Botha can go that far we shall have to see."

Justice Minister Says Mandela Cannot Be Released

MB111831 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Feb 86

[From the "Network" program]

[Text] There have been numerous reports overseas that jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela will be involved in the next stage of today's East-West prisoner swap. The South African Government's reaction to the reports is that the state president's statement on Mandela at the opening of Parliament remains unchanged.

And in a statement tonight Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee elaborated somewhat. Mr Coetsee said Mr Shcharanskiy's release in Berlin today did not comply with the conditions set out by the state president in his speech at the opening of parliament. For this reason, Mandela could not be released.

Pik Botha Leaves Country for Talks on Reform

MB111814 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1700 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] The office of the minister of foreign affairs has confirmed after inquiries that Mr Pik Botha has left the country for overseas. The purpose of his trip is to inform interested parties on the government's reform plans and also to discuss matters relating to the situation in southern Africa.

Mr Botha's visit overseas is not connected with the release of the Soviet dissident, Dr Anatoliy Shcharanskiy.

Connected With Debt 'Standstill'

MB121014 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1012 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Cape Town, Feb 12, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, is on a week-long trip to Europe to "explain the government's reform policy."

It is understood that Mr Botha will spend most of his time in Switzerland and the trip is connected with South Africa's "standstill" on debt repayments.

In a brief statement confirming the visit, Mr Botha's office added today that the trip had nothing to do with the release of Soviet dissident Dr Anatoliy Shcharanskiy.

Sources in Cape Town indicated today that the trip was connected with the February 20 meeting with bankers.

President Says 'Door Open' to Buthelezi

MB111625 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, says his door is open to Chief Mangosotho Buthelezi of Kwazulu if he wishes to clarify issues surrounding Mr Botha's statements.

Reacting to certain reservations expressed by Chief Buthelezi about his participation in the proposed National Statutory Council, President Botha stressed he would continue with negotiations about the implementation of such a body under his chairmanship. The statutory council would consist of representatives from the South African Government, from the governments of self-governing national states, as well as leaders of other black communities and interest groups.

He said such a council would provide the forum for the discussion and clarification of different viewpoints. Mr Botha pointed out to Chief Buthelezi that he also had an electorate which he had to take into consideration.

The state president said he had already done much to lead his electorate on a path of cooperation with black nations in southern Africa. He expressed the hope that more appreciation would be shown for this than was being done at present.

Further on Reply to Buthelezi

MB111658 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1653 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Cape Town, February 11, SAPA — The state president Mr P.W. Botha today said he had done much to lead his constituency on the road to cooperation with blacks, and he hoped for "a little more appreciation for this attempt than that which I often experience."

Reacting to reports of a speech delivered by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi at Vryheid yesterday, Mr Botha said in a statement that he did not know if the KwaZulu chief minister had been quoted correctly by the media.

"If it is correct, my comment is as follows:

"Chief Minister Buthelezi knows from experience that my door is at all times open to him to discuss matters on which he wants clarification or to express an opinion. It is not necessary for us to seek a public platform every time we wish to talk to each other.

"He also had an opportunity to discuss matters with me when I met other leaders of self-governing states in Pretoria at the end of last year.

"Chief Minister Buthelezi always rightly says that he has a constituency to consult. I respect this, but I too have a constituency. I have done much to lead my constituency on the road to cooperation with black peoples in southern Africa. I hope there is a little more appreciation for this attempt than that which I often experience."

Mr Botha said he was going ahead, in accordance with his statement at the opening of Parliament, with the negotiation of the institution of a statutory council under his chairmanship, by means of which leaders in South Africa could discuss matters and attempt to find solutions. He had proposed that the council should consist of representatives of the South African Government, the governments of the "self-governing national states" and leaders of other black communities and interest groups.

"In such a council we shall have the opportunity to mutually provide explanations of our respective views to one another. My offer that the President's Council could hold discussions with leaders of other communities on the restructuring and future task of the President's Council itself, still stands."

Buthelezi Comments Further on NSC Proposal

MB111631 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1605 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Issued by: Chief Minister's Office, Ulundi]

[Text] Ulundi, Tuesday — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said here today that he would stay in opposition politics, working for a race-free future, as long as the Group Areas and Population Registration Acts remained in force.

He told a visiting group of Brazilian parliamentarians that the Population Registration Act was responsible for dividing the country into ethnic groups and continued to be the foundation for a racial constitution. And the Group Areas Act was on the statute books to distribute whites and blacks unfairly in and around the country's urban industrial growth points.

If the state president hoped that the National Statutory Council would be a mechanism for co-opting blacks "prepared to carry his political bags for him," he would find it impossible to work on it, the KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said.

The South African Government had been teetering on the brink of making major changes for some time. Whether the state president would make the necessary moves during this year's session remained, of course, the crucial question. It would be wrong to leap to conclusions on the basis of his opening address to parliament, but it would also be wrong to leap to the opposite conclusion.

He had encouraged Mr P.W. Botha to continue with what he had said he was going to do, but until the structure and the functioning of the National Statutory Council became clear, he could neither accept nor reject it.

If the council was indeed a statutory body which conducted its business as a democratic institution and was given bite, either because it had a direct or indirect veto power over legislation to be passed or if it had the power to make regulations or to draw up bills, "then we will be witness to effective black participation."

If, however, it were to be a talking shop — and particularly if it were a talking shop behind closed doors — blacks who were constituency leaders with any kind of following would not find it possible to participate in it.

Comments on Slabbert Resignation

MB111141 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1138 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Ulundi, Feb 11, SAPA — It had taken 10 years for Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert to assess that the present parliament was "ineffective," but the former Progressive Federal Party leader "must be respected for finally coming to that conclusion," Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said today.

The KwaZulu chief minister and president of Inkatha issued a statement today in response to recent requests for reaction to issues raised by Dr Slabbert's resignation.

"It has taken Dr Van Zyl Slabbert 10 years to assess that the present parliament is ineffective, but he must be respected for finally coming to that conclusion," the chief said.

"This is something I said at the launching of the Convention Alliance in September last year. I said that the external mission of ANC has as much right to be at the conference table as Dr Treurnicht's Conservative Party. That has been repeated by me in many speeches, and I therefore have nothing new to say on the matter," he added.

"The trouble is that, from November last year, I have heard from Dr Slabbert's own lips that he had plans to resign. So the question of evaluation (of the effect of his action) falls away, as I had that information that he was to resign as long ago as that, long before the president gave his opening of parliament address.

"I decide things on the basis of what my constituents feel about any issue and, while I respect Dr Slabbert's stand, I will not be influenced by it but by what my people want me to do.

"When Dr Slabbert participated in the tricameral parliament, I did not criticise him as some people did. Has his participation in the tricameral parliameent, in which 72 per cent of the population are excluded, brought to question his own credibility?

"In any case, I do not see why I should be expected to react to what is a purely hypothetical question, as I have not decided to participate in the National Statutory Council and have not said I would, unless certain ingredients were added to it and if this was the wish of my constituencies.

"I doubt if the state president will add the ingredients which I think his National Statutory Council needs, and whether he gives it a defined agenda is another question.

"These issues are not pressing issues for me at all.

"I also stated that all parties, including Mr Nelson Mandela and other imprisoned leaders, must be at large and free to decide whether they want to participate or not.

"These issues seem far from being resolved by the state president in the immediate future."

Accuses COSATU of 'Poaching'

MB100737 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1415 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Ulundi, Feb 9, SAPA — The Confederation of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) was accused of "political poaching" today by the president of Inkatha and chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

In a statement from Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi said that Inkatha took "strong exception to Inkatha members in the trade unions being carried on Mr Elijah Bayari's back for handing over to SACTU (The South African Council of Trade Unions) and automatically to the external mission of the ANC.

"This is undemocratic, as our members have come to us to complain about this. It is political poaching," he said.

He said that what Mr Bayari declared as the policy of COSATU "is the policy of the external mission of ANC."

On the subject of advocating disinvestment, Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha found it "callous and insensitive for people who are working in factories to advocate a policy which will result in our people suffering more joblessness than they are already suffering from because of the downturn in the economy."

Chief Buthelezi said he was "unaware of any violence against members of COSATU and we take strong exception to the suggestion by COSATU that we are in any way involved in any violence against COSATU members."

He said Cosatu's leadership must be "very careful" in trying to attribute whatever violence their members have suffered to Inkatha.

"We agree with COSATU that the South African Government has "had a hand in the mismanagement of the economy in South Africa, a fact I have repeated as president of Inkatha in a number of public speeches," Chief Buthelezi said.

Inkatha: COSATU Trying To 'Hijack' Union Movement

MB100742 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0714 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Ulundi, Feb 10, SAPA — Inkatha today accused the COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] president, Mr Elijah Bayari, and the general-secretary, Mr Jay Naidoo, of trying to hijack the trade union movement and challenged them to debates on this and other issues at all factories and mines.

The challenge and accusation came in a statement by Mr Simon Conco, member of the Inkatha central committee charged with labour relations and member of the KwaZulu legislative assembly for Enseleni.

Mr Conco said Inkatha repudiated the attempts by Mr Bayair and Mr Naidoo, as reported in a Durban newspaper on Friday, to blame it for divisions in the worker movements.

It was these officials of the Congress of South African Trade Unions who, by their misrepresentations of Inkatha policies, were the cause of persent troubles in the union movement, he said.

Inkatha had never attempted to start separate unions linked to "divisive homeland structures," as alleged by these officials. It had always opposed the government's homeland policies and had refused to accept independence for KwaZulu.

It was therefore a complete misrepresentation for these officials to imply that Inkatha supported the homelands solutions of the government.

Inkatha did not see itself as being in a "state of war" with COSATU, as alleged by the officials. It had no quarrel with COSATU members, thousands of whom were members or supporters of Inkatha.

Inkatha's differences lay with "only a small coterie," comprising certain COSATU officials — led by Mr Bayari and Mr Naidoo — who were trying "to hijack COSATU to their own narrow outlook which has no support from the workers."

These officials had received no mandate to support disinvestment or to attack Inkatha and its president, Chief M.G. Buthelezi, or to oppose the free enterprise system, Mr Conco said. It was false for them to state that their attitudes were based on the views of members of the COSATU unions.

Malan: RSA Considering Aiding Neighboring Rebels

MB111924 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1900 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] South African Defense Minister Magnus Malan says Pretoria will consider aiding organizations fighting the rulers of neighboring states. In reply to a question in Parliament, the minister has said the government will consider such action if it will help stop terrorist attacks being launched from other countries. General Malan says aid to organizations in other countries will only be considered within the framework of South Africa's right to self-defense.

Viljoen Speaks on Black Education Policy

MB100843 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1855 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 10, SAPA — It was the declared policy of the government "to accelerate the upward mobility" of blacks in education, the minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said today (Monday).

Dr Viljoen said in a statement released in Pretoria this policy included creating opportunities for training and career prospects "and to involve black educationists in a broad spectrum of structures concerned with policy matters and decision-making."

"No restriction has been placed on the promotion of black educationists and administrative staff in [words indistinct] of the Department of Education and Training," he said.

An important new development was the appointment in November last year of seven black educationists as deputy-directors of education in the seven regional offices of the department.

They are Mr R. Motau (Highveld), Dr S.K. Matseke (Johannesburg), Mr K.B. Tabata (Cape), Dr E.P. Ndaba (Natal), Mr S.S. Maboa (Northern Transvaal), Mr R.L. Ngcobo (Orange-Vaal), and Mr B.M. Khabele (Free State).

"It is well known that the Council for Education and Training regularly advises the ministry and the department. By virtue of direct access at policy and decision-making level it makes an invaluable contribution to the formulation and execution of policy.

"The council consists of 25 members and, through a system of regional committees, represents communities in all parts of the country," he said.

Regular discussions and consultations were likewise held with representatives of the African Teachers Association of SA (ATASA).

Dr Viljoen said that at operational level, three black senior staff members served on each of the two departmental selection committees for the selection of all appointees in promotion posts.

"More than 53 per cent of the members of subject committees are blacks. Subject committees are responsible for the interpretation of core syllabi, the compilation of syllabi for teacher training and the selection of prescribed and text books and many other duties.

"Fourteen black educationists are at present members of the examination council.

"Two comprehensive orientation and training courses involved a total of 67 black participatns. These candidates were identified for appointment as educational planners in this department and in the independent states. Another four courses will be presented this year," he said.

Other developments of importance were that black training officers were being trained for appointment in head office and the regional offices.

A black public relations officer was being appointed in each regional office with the rank of deputy chief educationist.

Dr Viljoen said six black assistant directors of education were in charge of circuits while 207 black inspectors of education had been appointed in the various regions.

"To create a more efficient mechanism for consultation about policy decisions and advice within the Department of Education and Training, a committee for education policy is being composed with direct representation from, and access by, the council of education and training.

"The committee for education policy will be advised and supported by a system of advisory committees and work committees with respect to the following areas of concern:

— education services;

— the qualifications and training of teachers;

— the evaluation of qualifications;

— differentiation, curricula and guidance.

"The organised teaching profession will, through the offices of the African Teachers Association (ATASA), be invited to nominate experts on to these advisory committees," Dr Viljoen said.

Text of Tutu Letter to Johannesburg Diocese

MB100817 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1810 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 9, SAPA — The following is the full text of a pastoral letter from the bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Reverend Desmond Tutu, read in all Anglican churches in the Johannesburg diocese today:

My dear people,

I greet you in the name of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. May peace and grace from God Our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ fill you now and always. Thanks be to God for His Holy Spirit who binds us together in one fellowship, to be members of one family as the children of God.

In a family we are eager to think only the best about one another and do not easily call in question one another's motives. When we hear something that seems untoward about one of us we suspend judgement and are ready to give that one the benefit of the doubt until we have a fuller picture of the situation after giving the one accused a chance to state his side of the story.

The devil is like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour, so the scriptures admonish us and he is only too ready to tear us apart, for he cannot stand unity and fellowship and truth because he is the father of lies and the author of sin which is fundamentally something that divides, that separates, that causes disunity. Very sadly many in our family accepted at face value what the media especially the SABC TV and radio portrayed as what I said. This biased and distorted reporting is the hallmark especially of SABC (note the notoriously onesided propaganda of news commentary) but also of most of the newspapers. It was easy for many, especially for the white community to do so, because it seemed to confirm their stereotypes of the bishop of this diocese. I hope they will have read the fair reports of what I said at a press conference (especially in *BUSINESS DAY, THE STAR* and *THE SOWETAN).*

I love South Africa and all her people with a deep and passionate love. I care enormously about black and white in our beloved land. I believe fervently that the church can demonstrate that it is possible for people of different backgrounds, cultures and races to live together in one community for Christ has broken down the middle wall of partition for He is our peace and has made of us all one people where there is neither Jew nor Greek, male nor female, slave nor free.

I believe that we have been given the ministry of reconciliation, but, this can never be cheap reconciliation that cries "peace, peace where there is no peace." There can be no peace unless there is justice first. God has called me to speak out against injustice, oppression and evil where they are to be found and to work for justice, righteousness, peace, compassion, caring, laughter, joy and sharing. I will never make peace with apartheid which is totally evil, unchristian and immoral, which causes untold and unnecessary suffering to God's children just because they are black for, in serving these poor, oppressed, despised ones we are serving those whom Christ has called the least of his brethren — in serving these we are serving Christ himself.

But when we serve Christ, when we witness for the gospel of the Kingdom of God, almost inevitably we will walk the path of suffering, rejection, misunderstanding, vilification and denigration. It was the lot of the prophets of God and the Christ of God and ultimately it led to calvary. Our Lord makes it quite clear unless we are prepared to take up our cross and follow Him, we cannot be his disciples, thus we must not be surprised if the world should reject us. Jesus Our Lord and Master warned us that the servant could not be greater than his master. If the world rejected Him it would be very odd indeed if it welcomed those who were his and who tried to be faithful to Him.

I have always said I reject all violence as evil — the violence of a repressive system such as the iniquitous apartheid system and that of those who want to overthrow it. The church in its wisdom has taught the doctrine of the just war which helps Christians to know when it may be justifiable for them to use an evil thing such as war to end a greater evil such as Nazism. Both are evil but the one is considered a lesser evil. And so I was saving only what is traditional indeed conservative Christian teaching from the time of St Augustine and Hippo that a moment may come when it would be justifiable to use violence to overthrow apartheid. I am not a pacifist but a man of peace and I have worked and shall continue to work for a reasonably peaceful solution to the crisis in our land. Our black political organisations, the ANC and the PACK used non-violent strategies until they were banned in 1960 after the police massacred 69 blacks who were protesting peacefully against the pass laws and most of these were shot in the back running away. The primary, the fundamental violence and terrorism in South Africa come from apartheid and its supporters — the violence of forced population removals, the violence of the migratory labour system, of detention without trial, of arbitrary banning, of causing children to starve in a land of plenty, of stunting the emotional and intellectual growth of children through inferior discriminatory education. We could multiply examples. These should suffice.

I have said before (once, even in the Supreme Court) that I certainly support the ANC and its objective to establish a non-racial, just and democratic South Africa, but I reject its methods. In Atlanta, my remarks were directed especially at the Reagan administration for Vice-President Bush was sitting just behind me as I spoke. I could not understand the logic in their support of the Contra rebels in Nicaragua and the UNITA rebels in Angola which were intent on overthrowing legitimate governments. If these governments had not been Marxist, would it be right to want to overthrow them? Why should it be right when they were duly elected but happened to be Marxist?

Why did the Americans not support our liberation movements which were pitted against a government which did not pretend to be remotely democratic since its newest constitution excluded 73 per cent of the population of the land? Why had it been in order for Afrikaners to fight for their freedom and be wrong for blacks, who believed they had tried all other peaceful options? I still hope that we have an outside chance to bring about fundamental changes i.e. political powersharing with the minimum of violence but the ball is firmly in the government's court.

Soft Targets

We have been told that the government has not yet unleashed the full extent of its military might. All I was doing talking about school buses and morning coffee was to show possible horror of a fullscale civil war. You won't necessarily need conventional weapons. I was issuing a warning. I don't want to see any of this happen. Mr Vorster spoke of an alternative too ghastly to contemplate — I was just spelling out what this alternative could entail and hoping that my fellow South Africans would do all in their power to avert such a catastrophe.

Whites Disinvesting From the Church

Surely you will recall how certain newspapers reported with considerable glee that many white Anglicans were leaving our church because I had been elected bishop and that some of those remaining intended disinvesting from the church in protest against my calls for economic pressure. I told our friends overseas that there were those who intended to scupper my ministry here through this economic sabotage. I am very thankful for the faithful and generous giving that comes from any of you. I have written recently in appreciation of this in *THE WATCHMAN*. For various reasons we are faced with a hefty deficit and if we do not clear it, there is no way in which we could afford to increase clergy stipends. It would be scandalous not to do so in the face of galloping inflation.

And so I have appealed to our sisters and brothers overseas and their response has been staggering. If my appeal had failed, my detractors would have had another field day gloating over my failure. We belong in the body of the church and this has been proved by the very generous response of our overseas friends — when one part suffers then the whole suffers with it and when one part prospers... We should be celebrating the generosity of our friends but as I said before, when people like you, you can't do anything wrong, when they don't like you, and can do nothing right. [sentence as received]

I will continue the ministry which I believe God has given me. I hope that you will join me in this ministry of witness and reconciliation. We must show that we are God's family and that we will hold on to one another through thick and thin.

It is just remarkable, the reaction of the black community and the international community and their attitude to me, and to contrast these with those of most in the white community. The latter are ready at the drop of a hat to believe the worst about me and to regard me as being the devil incarnate. I hope for God's grace and blessing on us all that we will demonstrate our unity in Christ.

"I give you a new commandment — love one another. As I have loved you, so are you to love one another. If there is this love among you, then all will know that you are my disciples."

God bless you richly

Yours affectionately

Desmond Tutu, bishop of Johannesburg.

UDF Secretary Reacts to Slabbert Resignation

MB111935 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1746 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] King Williams Town, Feb 11, SAPA — All people as disillusioned as former PFP [Progressive Federal Party] leader Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert and all those who want change in South Africa should reject the minority government of the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, the United Democratic Front said today.

Reacting to Dr Slabbert's resignation from Parliament and as leader of the Progressive Federal Party, the UDF's border region secretary, the Rev Arnold Stofile, said all freedom-loving people should renounce any allegiance to Mr Botha's undemocratic structures community councils.

"For over two decades now our people have been saying what Dr Slabbert has just discovered.

"Change in this country cannot come through parliamentary debate and in Dr Slabbert's words, it's a waste of time," Rev Stofile said.

In a way Dr Slabbert's resignation was "a clear vindication of our people's position of extra-parliament struggle and the timing of resignation is also significant.

"It comes as perfect proof for all the world to see Botha's Rubicon two for the farce it is.

"Reform will only be seen as a sugar-coating of apartheid, not eradication.

"We will strive to work for a democratic and non-racial South Africa where indeed, as Pik Botha seems to have realised, a black president is a possibility or certainty."

Comment on Parliament Reform Role

MB120511 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Station commentary: "Parliament: Instrument for Reform]

[Text] Announcing his resignation last Friday the leader of the opposition, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, charged that the tricameral Parliament was a hopeless, flawed and failed constitutional experiment. The tricameral system was not the beginning of a solution to the problem of political domination but rather aggravated the problem and the state president's opening address to Parliament and comment on it had finally persuaded him that he should resign. After 12 years of working for reform in Parliament he would henceforth do so outside that institution. He also questioned whether the government really wished to make Parliament relevant to the crisis in the country.

Whether or not it was the intention, the step taken by Dr Slabbert creates the impression of a motion of no-confidence in Parliament as an irrelevant institution for bringing about changes in this country. The implication then would be that hopes for real reform must lie elsewhere: in extraparliamentary activity. It was not surprising therefore that Dr Slabbert's action was at once welcomed by the ANC, the most radical of the bodies attempting to bring about change by extraparliamentary, undemocratic means. The ANC makes no secret of the fact that it is systematically undermining evolutionary reform through polarization and intimidation of communities, while representing the action taken by Parliament as mere sham. Parliament is irrelevant. The ANC itself and its extraparliamentary collaborators in South Africa are the real agents for change. This propaganda has now received an unexpected boost from the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] leader.

Change, if it is to be reasonably orderly, peaceful and democratic in both means and ends, must of necessity be conducted through Parliament. Admittedly it is a drawn out process: frustrating to those who are all too acutely aware of the political, social, and economic adaptations that must be made, and of the urgency of the task. But it cannot be done overnight. A long established system that needs to be fundamentally reformed cannot suddenly be overthrown without chaotic consequences in all spheres of national life.

Nor is it as if Dr Slabbert is walking out on a body that has set itself blindly against reform. On the contrary, he has left a Parliament that is irrevocably committed to change. There are obviously differences of opinion about what it should entail and how fast it should proceed, but even critics are on the whole prepared to concede that South Africa today is a very different place from what it was just 5 years ago. Like all manmade institutions the tricameral Parliament is an imperfect creation — but it cannot be disputed that it represents a broadening of democracy in this country. Two communities that were formerly excluded have become participants in government and lawmaking.

Extending the process to the black people is the next step. That was stated from the beginning, and in the past 10 days the state president has reaffirmed his commitment to it. The goal is a continual widening of democracy, with recognition of group identity and the demand for group rights as a reality of the South African situation. How that is to be done, can only be resolved and implemented by Parliament.

Qwa Qwa Chief Minister Welcomes Botha's Remarks

MB100721 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] The chief minister of Qwa Qwa, Dr Kenneth Mopeli, says his government does not support the idea of disinvestment because it will cause poverty and will not provide work for the unemployed. Addressing a large meeting in Bochabelo, Dr Mopeli said his government supported the policy of decentralization, although he was concerned at the wages and salaries now being paid to industrial workers in Bochabelo and Qwa Qwa. He said his government and the decentralization board would soon be holding talks about the matter.

Dr Mopeli said he welcomed the changes announced by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, at the opening of Parliament. He wondered if the time had not come to establish a united organisation in which all people could participate and decision be taken. This, he said, would replace the present system under which various population groups were approached for advice.

PFP Parliamentary Caucus Meets in Cape Town

MB102005 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1550 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Cape Town, Feb 10, SAPA — The Progressive Federal Party's parliamentary caucus and federal executive met in Cape Town today to discuss the crisis in the party and to plan parliamentary strategy.

Mr Colin Eglin, MP, interim leader of the party and chairman of the caucus, and Dr Alex Boraine, MP, chairman of the executive, confirmed the meetings.

Party leader Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert today formally resigned as MP for Claremont after announcing his intention to do so in Parliament on Friday.

He said today that no attempts had been made to try to get him to change his mind because his colleagues knew that any decision he took would be final.

Referring to the recrimination over his decision, Dr Slabbert said these were understandable and inevitable when a leader resigned for reasons other than old age or infirmity and when there was no clear reason for the resignation in the minds of those who wanted him to stay.

"One could either have had a long, drawn-out crisis and a lot of public agonising and soul-searching or one could have it over as quickly as possible."

Dr Slabbert said he retained his interest in negotiation politics in South Africa but he had no firm plans for the future.

He said today that he would soon be going to London for the launching in Britain of his autobiography and he would then have a rest before deciding what he would do.

Steps Taken Towards Single Metal Workers Union

MB110917 Umtata Captial Radio in English
0500 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Steps have been taken towards the formation of a single South African metal workers union. Discussions have been held between the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union, the Motor and Allied Workers Union, and the Motor Industry Combined Workers Union. The aim of the meeting is reported to have been to merge and create a single union. According to the South African Council of the International Metal Workers Federation, the unions do not seem to have major ideological differences and the propsoed merger could establish an organization with a potential membership of more than 100,000.

Anti-Apartheid Groups Announce Prayer Day

MB111853 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1740 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 11, SAPA — Anti-apartheid organisations today asked all churches in South Africa to observe Sunday as a National Day of Prayer.

The United Democratic Front, The Transvaal Indian Congress and the Detainees Parents Support Committee [DPSC] have chosen Tolstoy farm outside Lenasia as their venue for an open-air service. This is where Mahatma Gandhi fasted to demonstrate his opposition to the racial laws of this country, Dr Essop Jassat of the Transvaal Indian Congress told a news conference to announce the prayer day.

He said on Sunday South Africans would be expressing their solidarity with detainees, some of whom had been held for nearly a year. Dr Max Colman of the DPSC told the conference that several of the detainees were also given different diets according to their race groups, he claimed.

On Sunday worshippers will be expected to demand:

— The immediate and unconditional release of all detainees.

— The lifting of the state of emergency.

— The withdrawal of members of the SADF from black townships.

Further Reportage on Nationwide Unrest Incidents

Blacks Fire on Bus; 2 Injured

MB111227 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1225 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Durban, Feb 11, SAPA — Two men were seriously injured today when a group of black men stopped a bus at Hammarsdale and shot two black passengers with a shotgun.

Police said today that a group of about 15 men stopped the bus near a store at 5.30am and told the two men to alight. When they refused the group entered the bus and a fight broke out inside.

The two men who had been ordered off the bus were seriously injured and taken to Edendale Hospital. The bus was badly damaged by gunfire.

Black Man Killed After Looting

MB111409 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1343 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Welkom, Feb 11, SAPA — A black man was shot dead and three other people were arrested after a business complex was allegedly looted after three quakes shook Welkom last night, police said today.

The first of the three earth shocks hit at about 10.46pm, plunging some shaft lights at the President Brand Gold Mine near here into darkness. Shortly thereafter, a group of between 40 and 50 people stormed a nearby business complex and allegedly began looting, Capt Johan Fouche, police liaison officer for the northern [Orange] Free State, said.

The police were called and stones were thrown. Additional police had to be called in and the looters were dispersed with shotgun fire. A man died and three were arrested. Damage to the complex was estimated at R30000.

At the St Helena Gold Mine, the 18th level of the Number 2 shaft collapsed, apparently as a result of the earth movements. Rescue teams were rushed in as workers were underground at the time, but no one was reported seriously hurt and workers were evacuated through an alternative shaft.

The tremors struck at 1046pm, 11.06pm, and at 2.30 am. Although relatively little damage was done — windows broke, walls shook and garages were damaged — the quakes sent many people fleeing into the streets in panic.

Welkom was the scene of a severe quake in 1976 when a block of flats collapsed.

14 Detained for Car Bomb Blast

MB110839 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Fourteen people have been detained in connection with a car bomb blast in Transkei. A person was killed after a bomb exploded in the car in Engcobo, near Umtata last week. Transkei security police have confirmed the detentions, saying most of the detainees are from the Lady Frere District. The names of the 14 have not yet been released.

2nd Blast Rocks Durban Substation

MB120926 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0925 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Durban, Feb 12, SAPA — A second explosion rocked an electricity sub-station in Durban's Springfield area today while police were investigating an earlier blast that damaged a transformer five hours earlier.

No one was injured in either explosion.

Electricity to large parts of Springfield was cut after the first blast, which occurred about 5.45am.

According to Captain Winston Heunis, head of the South African police public relations division for Port Natal, the area had been cordoned off and police were busy investigating when the second explosion occurred at about 10.30am.

Several windows of a council home next to the sub-station were shattered by the first blast, believed to have been caused by a limpet mine.

Mr Gangatharan Munsamy, whose house adjoins the substation, said he was asleep when he was awoken by the explosion.

"There was a big bang and the whole house shook. I ran out of the house and saw the transformer on fire. We immediately called the fire department."

Mamelodi Youths Go on 'Rampage'

MB121011 Johannebsurg SAPA in English
1010 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 12, SAPA — Students from secondary schools in Mamelodi went on the rampage yesterday disrupting classes, setting alight three vehicles and stoning several others.

A witness said about 50 students who had boycotted classes started stoning passing cars in the vicinity of Mamelodi High School during the morning.

Two post office vans and a Mamelodi town council pick-up truck were stoned and then set alight, he said. The occupants had to get out of the vehicles quickly to escape injury. Classes were also disrupted.

Several other cars passing through the area were stoned and windscreens damaged, but the drivers managed to avoid being forced to a halt, the witness said.

The violence was apparently sparked by news of the death of a Mamelodi High School student, Kleinboor Mahlangu, who was shot dead when police opened fire on alleged stone throwers.

Several secondary and high schools reported low attendances today.

Meanwhile in Ga-Rankuwa near here, a large number of pupils boycotted classes for the third consecutive day today.

Classes at several high schools were disrupted on Monday after Bophuthatswana police arrested youths in the township at the weekend.

'Scores' Arrested in Winterveld

MB121141 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1135 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 12, SAPA — Scores of Winterveld youths and men who were picked up by the Bophuthatswana police from their homes a few hours before the funeral of a youth last Thursday alleged they were stripped naked and assaulted before being released without being charged.

Sources in Winterveld, a slum area near Mabopane township about 35 km north of Pretoria, said there was a heavy police presence before, during and after the funeral of Joseph Modipane who was allegedly shot dead by police.

The youths, mostly secondary school pupils, were allegedly collected in a police swoop at about 7am and were detained at the

Ga-Rankuwa police station. They were released on Sunday afternoon.

A liaison officer for the Bophuthatswana police, Colonel David George, said he could neither confirm nor deny the allegations. He said a young man was fatally wounded after the funeral of Mr Modipane last week. He said according to the reports from the security forces, the youths had allegedly stoned police vehicles.

The youths said they were taken from their homes whilst preparing for school. They alleged they were assaulted before they were taken to the police station.

Detainees Stage Hunger Strike

MB111840 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1616 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 11, SAPA — Detainees at the Diepkloof prison outside Soweto went on a hunger strike this morning to protest against their "continued detention, the prolonging of the state of emergency, and conditions of their imprisonment," the Detainees Parents Support Committee [DPSC] reported today.

Responding to enquiries from SAPA, a prisons spokesman confirmed that "approximately 35 detainees at the Johannesburg prison held in terms of the emergency regulations have not taken their meals today."

The spokesman would not comment any further.

Mr David Webster, a member of the DPSC, said earlier that the strike followed the submission of two memoranda by the detainees to the minsier of law and order and the minister of justice at the beginning of this month in which they complained of "severe deprivation and maltreatment."

"The majority of the detainees are young people, some of them children aged about seven or eight years," Mr Webster said. "Numerous allegations of torture and assault have been made against authorities in prisons where the detainees are held resulting in at least 17 legal actions involving over 100 detainees being taken," he claimed.

Makhanya-Embo Meeting Sought

MB111131 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1116 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Durban, February 11, SAPA — Police are trying to set up a meeting between the rival Makanya and Embo tribes today in an effort to bring peace to the troubled Umbumbulu district where the death roll from Sunday's faction fighting has risen to 10.

The body of an unidentified middleaged man, who had been shot and hacked with a panga, was found yesterday.

Three black policemen died during the disturbances.

The officer commanding the reaction unit, Lieutenant-Colonel Wynand van der Merwe, said yesterday he would try to set up a meeting with the chief of the Makanya tribe today. He would also speak to the chief of the Embo tribe and try to get the two groups together for talks.

Police Issue Early 11 Feb Unrest Report

MB111735 Johannesburg SAPA in English GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 11, SAPA — Following is the SAP report on unrest up to 7pm today issued by the Police Public Relations Division.

"The following incidents of unrest were reported today:

"At Mohlakeng, near Randfontein, police dispersed a number of illegal gatherings with tearsmoke.

"In the same area, mobs barricading roads were dispersed. There were no injuries or arrests.

"In Guguletu, near Cape Town, a white man and a black woman were slightly injured by stonethrowers.

"In the black residential area near Standerton, three delivery vehicles were set on fire and extensively damaged.

"In Soweto (Witwatersrand), a delivery vehicle was looted, two schools were set on fire and extensively damaged and a private vehicle was damaged by stonethrowers.

"At Claremont, near Durban, a delivery vehicle was petrol-bombed and extensively damaged. Police dispersed the mob with tearsmoke and shotgun fire and arrested two men.

"In the black residential area near Ermelo, roads were barricaded and police vehicles stoned on a number of occasions. Police dispersed these mobs with tearsmoke and birdshot and arrested eight men.

"In the same area, a Development Board official's home and vehicle were destroyed by arsonists. The official dispersed his attackers with shotgun fire, fatally wounding a man, wounding another and arresting a third.

"At Kabokweni, near White River, a school and a delivery vehicle were extensively damaged by arsonists.

"In the black residential area near Bethal, a private vehicle was extensively damaged when it was petrol-bombed.

"At Mamelodi, near Pretoria, a Post Office vehicle, two Administration Board vehicles and a delivery vehicle were set on fire and extensively [words indistinct].

[Words indistinct] A municipal policeman was seriously injured when he was attacked with knives and stones.

"At Phomolong, near Kroonstad, the Development Board offices and the mayor's home were stoned. Development Board guards dispersed the mobs with birdshot, slightly wounding four men and two women.

"In the same area, a large group returning from a funeral was fired on by Development Board officials. Four youths, two girls and two boys, were injured. The South African police are investigating the reason for this action."

Late 11 Feb

MB120643 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0642 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 12, SAPA — Following is the overnight unrest situation report issued to SAPA by the police public relations division in Pta [Pretoria].

The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight.

At the black residential area Sandbult near Burgersdorp, the SAP dispersed a mob with tearsmoke and shotgun fire when their vehicle was stoned. One man and two male youths were arrested.

At KwaNobuhle near Uitenhage, arsonists demolished a private vehicle.

At the coloured residential area Bridgeton near Oudtshoorn, a bus was demolished when it was set on fire. No injuries were reported when the SAP used tearsmoke and shotgun fire to disperse the mob when their vehicle was stoned.

At Guguletu in the Western Province, two vehicles were extensively damaged by arsonists. The SAP dispersed a mob with tearsmoke when their vehicle was stoned.

On the outskirts of Westonaria in the West Rand, SAP vehicles and traffic patrol vehicles were stoned. When a policeman tried to arrest a black man he was injured when the man stabbed him with a broken bottle. The policeman defended hismelf by using his shotgun, fatally wounding his attacker.

At Sebokeng near Vereeniging, the Modula Qhoa school was extensively damaged by arsonists.

At the black residential area of Mqwali Bolo in the border area, a shop was extensively damaged by arsonists.

At Soshanguve near Pretoria, two vehicles were damaged by a mob and a policeman's home was petrol bombed.

Le Grange Says 7,777 Detained Since July 1985

MB111850 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1719 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] House of Assembly, February 11, SAPA — A total of 7,777 people were detained under the emergency regulations from the time of the declaration of the state of emergency in July 1985 to February 4 this year, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange said today in reply to a question from Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Houghton).

Asked whether any of these people had been charged, he said these particulars were not readily available. The application of the emergency regulations was "primarily of a preventive nature."

In reply to another question from Mrs Suzman, Mr Le Grange said that 2,016 people detained under the emergency regulations were under 16-years-old at the time they were held.

This figure covered the period July 7 last year to January 31 this year.

TRIBUNE Says 'Any Pretense of Reform' Gone

MB090503 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2329 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Durban, Feb 8, SAPA — "Any pretence at reform" by the government had been reduced to "a grotesque farce" since the state president's speech to Parliament promising reform a week ago, *THE TRIBUNE* says in its editorial tomorrow.

"Just a week ago President Botha seemed set fair to retrieve the remnants of his tatty reform policy. He opened Parliament with a speech which, to a nation yearning for recovery from economic depression, international isolation and bloody rioting, held some promise of a new beginning.

"We, along with others, were prepared, even though with serious reservations, to accept him at what appeared to be his word. We argued that the six months of the new parliamentary session offered him ample time to show through legislative action the substance of this promise.

"In barely six days, any pretence at reform had been reduced to a grotesque farce," says *THE TRIBUNE*. As a consequence, the newspaper said, the government "stood wholly discredited before the world and before an increasingly embittered people at home.

"The minister of foreign affairs cuts a pathetic figure before the international community and the official opposition is leaderless and struggling to retain credibility through being in any way associated with the tricameral system," it said.

THE TRIBUNE says the "successive failures of P.W. Botha to formulate effective reform are proving catastrophic for South Africa. The successive attempts by Pik Botha to convince the world that power-sharing is a sincere intention have led, illogically and unfairly, to a public rebuke and humiliation that he surely cannot weekly endure and still retain his self-esteem.

"He (Mr Pik Botha) owes it to the country to resign.

The PFP [Progressive Federal Party] leader, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert's resignation from parliamentary politics was "another matter entirely. He is a man of high intellect, keen perception, great courage, personal charm and rare integrity.

"His decision to quit convention politics is obviously an intensely personal one. He had set himself the dual task of leading the opposition publicly and of seeking in private a standing that would enable him to persuade those high in government to enter into negotiation across racial and political barriers.

THE TRIBUNE, however, says the timing of Dr van Zyl Slabbert's resignation was bad. It said "a week into the beginning of a crucial parliamentary session he has left his colleagues without a natural successor. Worse, his own assessment of Parliament's irrelevance raises the question whether those he has left behind should stay there.

"But we have no doubt about the relevance of parliamentary opposition," it says. "Van Zyl Slabbert may have some other way of serving South Africa from outside. We hope he finds it soon. The country cannot afford to lose such talent."

12 February Press Examines Current Issues

MB120532 [Editorial Report] **Possible PFP Split**

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 11 February reports on page 1 that "the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] faces the real threat of a split in its ranks if Dr Alex Boraine becomes the new leader of the party. *THE CITIZEN* learned yesterday that at least one Transvaal MP has stated his intention to resign if Dr Boraine takes over the leadership, which would open the way for other members to follow suit. The members involved do not plan to join the National Party [NP] or quit Parliament but would remain in the House of Assembly as independent members for the time being."

President To Ask Vote of Confidence

Political correspondent Brian Stuart reports on page 2 of the paper that President P.W. Botha "may ask for a vote of confidence at Thursday's meeting of the National Party Caucus in Cape Town to end speculation about the loyalties of caucus members." Former PFP Leader Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert "also eased tensions within the NP by emphatically denying a Sunday newspaper report that 35 NP members had offered to join him if he did not resign as PFP leader." On the issue of the attack on Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Pik Botha's friends "say he intends to ride out the storm." He attended a party executive meeting this weekend chaired by Mr F.W. de Klerk, who represents the conservative wing of the party. "NP sources say Mr Botha's decision to stay in the Cabinet removes much of sting of Friday's events."

CITIZEN on Slabbert

In its editorial on page 6, the paper criticizes resigned Progressive Federal Party leader Dr Van Zyl Slabbert's decision to stay away from the parliamentary session set aside to praise him. "We think Dr Slabbert, who was self-indulgent in resigning, was churlish in not allowing members to pay tribute to his leadership." However, the paper also notes that all sides were sorry about his resignation as he was widely respected "as a man of integrity and intellect." The paper pays him tribute "as a man of distinction, whose disappearance from politics will leave a gap that will not easily be filled."

Slabbert Denies Self-Indulgence

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 11 February carries a report on page 1 citing former PFP leader Slabbert as dismissing charges that his resignation from Parliament "was an act of self-indulgence." "However, he admitted that his decision to turn his back on Parliament had "left some people feeling pretty raw."" In an interview, he defended his decision, saying "an indecisive exit dragging on for months would have harmed the PFP even more." He said he did not see himself " 'as a leader mobilising the country marching to Pretoria.' " "His main reason for abandoning Parliament was government's stubborn refusal to accept that apartheid would not survive."

'Blackmail' of Bell & Howell

In a report in page 3, the paper cites Barrie McCurdie, South African managing director of Bell & Howell, as saying the parent company had decided to sell its interest in the country " 'because of its exposure to blackmail — that's not too strong a word — in tendering to state governments.' " He said the subsidiary would be an excellent acquistion.

ASSOCOM Denies Criticism

On the same page, the paper cites Association of Chambers of Commerce [ASSOCOM] President Rocky Ridgway as denying charges that business' lack of support for change caused Slabbert's resignation, as charged by Slabbert and PFP MP Andrew Savage. He said the two critics failed to appreciate that ASSOCOM " 'was not the economic arm of the PFP, nor of any other political party.' " He said the criticism stemmed from a false perception. " 'Business has a role to play as a catalyst for reform in this country, but the perceptions of how it is going about this function are at variance with the facts. But to put the thing in its proper perspective, I must question the statement made by Savage that blacks perceive business as a well-rewarded partner of the apartheid regime. Why well-rewarded? We'd be far better rewarded in a system which outlaws apartheid because with its restriction on freedom of movement and labour, for instance, apartheid throttles business.'"

BUSINESS DAY on Pik Botha

In its editorial on page 6 the paper said its editorial yesterday on Pik Botha was "unjustly harsh." "In this space we took him to task for sins that were not of his making without perhaps giving sufficient weight to two facts." First is that his role of balancing, say the Americans against some of his more unenlightened colleagues is very difficult and complex. "He has a long and distinguished record of endeavour in this respect on behalf of his country." He is also "undoubtedly one of the enlightened member of the Cabinet and by and large we can make common cause with his acceptance of realities in this country. He did not deserve the treatment he has had from the State President."

Group Areas Act Examined

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on page 2 reports that the Group Areas Act is being examined as never before under the political microscope. The manner in which the act can be amended in a changing South Africa while retaining the protection of groups has become the subject of intensive discussion among members of the National Aprty in the House of Assembly. While no decision is expected until the President's Council completes its investigation, the report says it is accepted that this act, together with the Separate Amenities Act, will have to be changed. "On the latter act," the report says, "the NP MP for

Innesdale, Mr Albert Nothnagel, expressed himself this week in the no-confidence debate as follows: 'Every time apartheid loses, the white man benefits. I would want to see the act go soon...I am busying myself with ensuring that the Separate Amenities Act has to be abolished.' " The report adds that apart from the criticism of the two acts by the nonwhite groups, there is also the practical problem, since the removal of the act prohibiting mixed marriages, of married mixed couples finding accommodation.

RAPPORT Urges Unanimity

In an editorial on page 16, the paper says interpretations of President Botha's speech at the opening of Parliament have differed. One view has been that as apartheid falls away, the division of race groups would have to give way to collective action, even in political structures, while the other was that group interests and group security will remain central in the policy of power sharing. "After the speech by Minister F.W. de Klerk on division of power which goes together with power sharing, and of Minister Pik Botha over the possibility of a black president in future, this was seen as a confrontation and a clashing of policy statements." The paper asks that the debate be kept open, even in National Party circles, on real issue affecting the new power sharing policy. "There is still uncertainty over the form of power sharing, the definition of participating groups, the nature of the Group Areas Act, and other apartheid laws. The government's credibility depends on unanimity in policy formulation and implementation."

RAPPORT on Slabbert Resignation

On the resignation of Dr van Zyl Slabbert, the paper says in a second editorial on page 16 that it doubts that his move will bring about a stronger PFP and that the reasons he gave for resigning are a very unfair slap to the governmnet, after the state president's speech to Parliament and the advertising campaign the president undertook. "The principles for further development have been spelled out, and Dr Slabbert ought to know that we are on the threshold of new breakthrough." It adds that it is a pity that a man of Dr Slabbert's stature and ability had to allow personal frustrations to gain the upper hand.

BEELD on Slabbert Resignation

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 11 February says in an editorial on page 12 that the departure of Dr van Zyl Slabbert from Parliament is strange in the light of his statement that Parliament remains the only body which can bring about constitutional change, and asks that he should not now make it more difficult for those inside Parliament to continue their work. "He ought to know that his actions are already grist to the mill of those who want to unleash all sorts of forces opposed to reasonable peaceful change. And as President Botha rightly said to *BEELD*, it is surprising that a politician should turn his back on Parliament."

BEELD on Black Education

In a second editorial on the same page, the paper says the struggle against ignorance in this southern point of Africa is one of the most significant taking place, and particularly in the field of black education. Dr Gerrit Viljoen can boast of seven blacks now appointed as deputy directors, which "underlines the fact that in his department there are no limits to the levels to which blacks can advance." The paper points out that in his address to Parliament, President Botha emphasized that the government was committed to a uniform education policy, and that billions of rands had been allocated to bring this goal to reality. "It will depend on the blacks themselves how they use this opportunity," the paper concludes.

Statutory Council in Jeopardy

David Braun reports on the front page of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 11 February that Chief Buthelezi's statement on President Botha's criticism of Foreign Minister Pik Botha could mean that "the Government's proposed National Statutory Council to involve blacks at the highest executive level may have been shot on the ground." PFP interim leader Colin Eglin described Buthelezi's statement "as a major setback for whatever plans the Government may have had" and proof that President Botha " 'put the unity of the National Party before the interests of South Africa.' "

Eglin PFP Front Runner

Another front-page report says that Eglin "is emerging as the front runner for the leadership of the Progressive Federal Party." He is expected to be apponted acting leader of the meeting of the PFP Federal Council of 15 February and confirmed as national leader at the next PFP congress. Eglin "is generally seen as the person best able to hold party together."

Du Plessis Speaks in Parliament

"Minister of Finance Mr Barend du Plessis admitted in the House of Delegates yesterday that the present tax system was too complex and unfair in some cases," an article on page 4 reports. Du Plessis said he agreed the 12 percent general sales tax was too high, but said that excluding certain foodstuffs from the tax would not change the problem. A related article on the same page says that Du Plessis also told the House of Delegates that "it was unfair to blame the State President's Durban Rubicon speech for South Africa's problems." Another report on page 4 says the Du Plessis has warned "that excessive wage and salary increases this year will result in more inflation," adding that the inflation rate was " 'still inordinately high.' " Du Plessis also said the decline in the price of oil would help the country's balance of payments, the upward trend in gold prices was likely to remain, a real growth rate of 3 percent could be expected, and the government's job creation program should continue to bear fruit.

MP's Table Motions

David Braun report on private members' motions tabled in the House of Assembly on page 4. PFP MP Helen Suzman moved that the petition of two Moutse representatives opposing incorporation into KwaNdebele be heard. PFP MP Harry Schwarz moved that a committee be formed to study repealing all laws of a discriminatory nature. A Conservative Party MP asked that the House of Assembly confirm the government's "inability to prevent the crowding out of whites at public beaches and recreational facilities."

Indian Resettlement Plans Denied

A page 4 report that the minister of local government, housing, and agriculture in the House of Delegates, Baldeo Dookie, has denied rumors of plans to resettle the Indian community of Pine Ridge, Germiston in another area.

Soweto Fund for Unrest Victims

An article on page 5 says that the Greater Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry "yesterday launched a relief fund to help pay for medical care and funerals of unrest victims and for community-building programmes." The chamber's president said the fund was intended to stop "the chaotic situation whereby various groups call on business people on a regular basis demanding funds and goods for numerous activities."

Blacks' Supplemental Income

A report on page 15 says that a Markinor survey has found that 31 percent of black urban men and 23 percent of black urban women had some form of additional income earned to supplement their regular income. The most common means of supplementing household income was by selling. Markinor concluded that the importance of " 'this informal business sector will increase' " as " 'the economy continues to have a major impact on all South Africans.' "

Tutu Gets Most Support

A report on another Markinor survey on the same page says the survey found that "Bishop Desmond Tutu is the leader considered to represent black interests best — more so than Nelson Mandela." The survey of 800 urban blacks found 20 percent supported Bishop Tutu, 14 percent supported Mandela, and 9 percent supported Chief Buthelezi. The United Democratic Front was the best-liked organization with 12 percent, followed by the ANC with 10 percent, and Inkatha with 8 percent. The least-liked organization was the National Party.

Distortions in Agricultural Wealth

"The distribution of South Africa's agricultural wealth was distorted — with a mere 6 percent owning more than half of the country's farming resources," according to the deputy director general of the department of agricultural economics, Ken Hamilton reports on page 5. He also said "the financial position of South aFrica's farmers in 1985 was satisfactory in spite of abnormal unfavourable natural circumstance and price increases," and added that "the white depopulation of the platteland was also causing security problems."

Bread Price Rise

"If the total subsidy on bread is abolished on October 1 this year — in line with the Davin's Commission's recommendations — the price of bread will rise considerably, with the cost of a loaf soaring by about 24 percent," according to the Wheat Board Sue Leeman reports on page 5.

Outlook for Maize Exports

Another report on the same page says that according to the Maize Board, in spite of the weak rand, the short-term outlook for maize exports is not good since international surpluses for all grains were expected.

National Party Division

On page 15, David Braun discusses the division within the National Party between "those who adhere to group identity (separate development by any other name) and those who want to move towards freedom of association." The latter group believes that all discriminatory legislation, including the Group Areas Act, must go. However, a few group areas would be reserved for population groups that want them and racial exclusivity would not be outlawed. The group also believes in releasing Nelson Mandela and unbanning the ANC. "The extent of the party's liberal wing is estimated to be between two and four dozen MPs. About half the Cabinet could be included in the broader definition of the group."

PFP Official Calls for Resignations

Another report on the same page says that Dinkie Pillay, a member of the PFP federal council, has called on the PFP's remaining 26 MPs to resign their seats in solidarity with former PFP leader Slabbert's resignation.

SOWETAN On Police Actions

The Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English for 11 February editorializes on page four about the recent killing of two young schoolchildren by police and the resulting school boycott by students. "Experience should have taught the police by now that shooting and killing schoolkids has not solved the problems of the townships." No matter how the government tries to justify the police actions, "the fact that schooling is once more being disrupted cannot possibly be justified," the editorial says. It calls on the government to issue a directive to the police on how to handle unrest and calls on the communities in the townships to display calm in the face of these actions. "We must now allow ourselves to be dragged down to the levels of immorality while struggling for morality and justice."

ZAMBIA

Goma Suggests Further Sanctions Against RSA

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[Text] Further sanctions agaisnt racist South Africa should be considered if those already announced by various countries are not effective enough to pressure the regime to abolish its abominable apartheid policy. Foreign Affairs Minister Professor Lameck Goma said this on Television Zambia's "Sunday Interview" last night and added that sanctions measures will depend on the trend of events in the racist republic itself and the southern African subregion as a whole. He said the recent meeting between Frontline States and the EEC was a success becuase it afforded frontliners an opportunity to portray the situation in the region correctly to the community which, Prof Goma said, is being wooed by the Pretoria regime to support apartheid. Prof Goma also dispelled racist claims that Frontline States are trying to spread communism and explained that frontliners do not advocate violence by supporting liberation movements, but believed in peaceful means of change in the region. He also called on racist South Africa to unconditionally release nationalist leader Nelson Mandela and legalize the liberation movement to create a climate for dialogue among all South Africans.